THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 47. FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 23, 1831. NO. 2.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.
The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at FOUR dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.
The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at Two dollars per annum in advance,—or THREE dollars at the end of the year.

CIRCULAR.

Pittsburgh, January 29, 1831.

WE beg leave to inform our friends and the public generally, that we have formed a Copartnership, for the purpose of transacting a *General Commission Business* in this place, under the firm of DOBBIN & IRWIN, and that we have taken that spacious Warehouse, on the corner of Second and Ferry streets, lately occupied by Messrs. R. Lindell & Co., where we are prepared to attend to such business as our friends may favor us with.

Mr. Leonard Dobbin will supply the place of his brother, in attending to the business of the house; and with his personal attention, united to a determination of pursuing a well regulated system of attention and punctuality, we hope to prove ourselves worthy the confidence of our friends and correspondents, whose interests it will be our study to promote, adhering strictly to their instructions.

H. R. DOBBIN,
JAMES S. IRWIN.

February 18, 1831—tf

WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERY!

JAMES BROWN, having taken into partnership his nephew, JAMES W. BROWN, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed to his new warehouse, No. 140 Liberty street, where the business will be conducted under the firm of JAMES W. BROWN & CO., who are now receiving an extensive assortment of GROCERIES and LIQUORS, comprising the following, viz:

Rio, Porto Rico, Laguira, St. Dom. & Java Coffee;
Young Hyson, Gunpowder, and Imperial Teas;
Single and Double Refined Loaf Sugar;
Bengal and Caracas Indigo;
James river Tobacco, and best Spanish Segars;
Madder, Ginger, Alum, Rice, &c.;
Pepper, Alspice, Cloves, &c.;
Best Bloom, Bunch, Muscatel and Keg Raisins;
Mackeral, Herring, and No. 1 Trimmed Shad;
New Orleans Sugar, by the hhd. and bbl.;
5 tons Campeachy Logwood;
Superior Hourglass Holland Gin;
Cogniac and Common Brandy;
Madeira, Ten'iffe, Port, Malaga, & Sherry Wines;
Jamaica Spirits, and N. E. Rum;
Whiskey, Flour, Bacon, &c. &c.;
590 bbls. Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Salt;

All of which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, for cash or approved paper.

Country merchants and others will please favor us with a call, previous to purchasing, as they might find it to their advantage.

JAMES W. BROWN & CO.

☞The highest price given, in Cash or Groceries, for Rags, Bacon, Beeswax, Flour, Whiskey, Cheese, &c. &c.

☞The Ravenna Courier, Beaver Argus, Butler Repository, Canton Repository, Steubenville Herald, will insert the above six times, and charge this office. June 24—tf

50 BARRELS No. 1 Mackerel,
75 do. No. 2 do.
25 do. No. 3 do.
100 Barrels New Orleans Molasses.
25 Hogsheads New Orleans Sugar.
2 Barrels Cocoa Nuts.

Received per late arrivals, and for sale by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.
May 10, 1831.—tf

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.—The subscribers, having united in the purchase of all Dr. Thomas White's right, (as expressed in his Letters Patent, obtained of the United States, on the 29th July, 1829,) to make and sell the said White's Celebrated Tooth-Ache Drops, in the county of Allegheny, are prepared to supply the city and county with any quantity of said Drops, and warrant them *genuine.*—Sold at Retail, by E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist, at his office, No 70 Fourth street: Wholesale, by JOHN HANNEN & Co., corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

E. HALE, Dentist,
J. HANNEN, Druggist.

☞ The subscriber, in his practice as a Dentist, having successfully and to a considerable extent used "Doctor T. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops," can recommend them, when *genuine*, as superior to any other remedy now in use. If obtained of the subscriber, a *cure* is *guarantied.*

A certificate of the Patentee may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 70 Fourth street, near Wood; where all Dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the patient, or no charges required.

E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist.
April 15—tf

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq. late of Ross township, deceased, are hereby requested to make payment to the subscribers; and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the said subscribers.

FOR SALE,

A Tract of land, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and a good orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.

THOMAS SAMPLE, }
WILLIAM SAMPLE, } Executors.
February 25, 1831.—tf.

CHEAP QUEENSWARE.

WETMORE & HAVENS, No. 112 Second street, near Wood street, Pittsburgh, are now receiving their spring supplies of QUEENSWARE AND CHINA, being the manufacture of the first houses in Staffordshire, England.

All ware sold by them is re-packed by careful and experienced hands. Purchasers are consequently not subjected to the risk of getting inferior, crazed and broken ware, which is too generally the case with goods assorted in England, and sent out to be sold in our markets by the original package.

Their personal attention will, as heretofore, be given for the selection and packing of all ware bought of them. Liberal discounts for Cash.

Feb. 25—tf

RECEIVED per late arrivals, and for sale on accommodating terms, by DOBBIN & IRWIN, Corner of Ferry and Second Streets,
50 hhds. New Orleans Sugar;
50 crates Queensware;
40 barrels Rosin;
3 tons Logwood;
10 barrels Tanners' Oil;
100 bags Turks Island Salt;
10 boxes best Kentucky Tobacco;
5 barrels Salmon, No. 1
Pittsburgh, Sept 9—tf

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have their Machine Shop in complete operation: and having experienced workmen, they are prepared to build

WOOLLEN AND COTTON MACHINERY,

of every description, and of the most approved kind. They will build Woollen or Cotton Machinery to any pattern, to suit purchasers, and will warrant it to be equal in workmanship, and to perform as well as any that can be brought over the mountains, (New Jersey not excepted;) and they will furnish it at the eastern prices, which will be a saving to the purchaser who buys here, of the carriage, together with the necessary expenses attending transportation.

With a view to encourage our home manufactures, and to be encouraged, the terms of payment will be made accommodating.—Shearing Machines, Shear Blades, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Screw Plates and Taps, Governors for Engines, and Turning of every description, will be done to order at a short notice.

F. A. BEMIS & Co.
No. 24, Water Street, Pittsburgh.
Feb. 5, 1830—tf.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.
Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

TO LET,

A DWELLING HOUSE with or without the Store room in front. And also, a large Store or Warehouse on St. Clair street.

JOS. PATTERSON.
Feb. 5th, 1830.—tf.

DE LA MONTERAT'S
Columbian Vegetable Specific,

FOR *the cure of Consumptions, Asthma, Pleurisy, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary affections of every kind. The most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of Consumption and all diseases of the breast and lungs leading to Consumptions.*

DOCTOR RUSH'S
Anti-Dyspeptic or Sour Stomach PILLS,

An invaluable remedy for indigestion in its most complicated forms.

☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh; and also by CHAS. AVERY & CO., corner of Wood and Second streets. March 4—1y

WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS STORE,

Corner of Wood and Third streets, opposite Griffith's Hotel, and in the house lately occupied by W. Bell & Co.

I HAVE opened a general assortment of DRY GOODS at the above stand, which will be sold at fair market prices, by the piece or package only. My friends and dealers are invited to call. C. CURTIS.
April 15—tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed of their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.

JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 18[illegible].

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle*, (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson*, of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of

Washington Jackson & Riddle,

No. 20, South Front street,
PHILADELPHIA.

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale. January 18—tf

☞*PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK*

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK, for fall use, in kegs containing 24 lbs., for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. Pittsburgh, Sept. 10.—tf.

JAMES HANSON, SADDLER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has recommenced the SADDLING BUSINESS, at *No. 51 Liberty street*, where he will keep a constant supply of SADDLES, BRIDLES, AND HARNESS, of every description, which shall be made of the best materials, and in the most approved and substantial manner; all of which will be sold, *Wholesale and Retail*, on the most accommodating terms. Having had long experience in business, he hopes, by promptness, punctuality, and strict attention to the orders of his customers, to merit and receive a renewal of the favors of his friends and the patronage of the public.

N. B.—*Wanted Immediately*, Five or Six good hands, to work at Saddle and Harness Making.
Aug 26—tf JAMES HANSON.

WATERS' improved Cast and Shear Steel Corn and Grass SCYTHES: Shear and Cast Steel Axes; Improved Steel Spades and Shovels; Hoes, Hatchets—constantly on hand and for sale by RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
March 11—tf

TILT HAMMERED SPADES & SHOVELS.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality. Also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.
Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.
March 22, 1831.—tf

Drawing, Painting, and Gilding, IN ALL THEIR VARIETIES

J. NEWTON

HAS removed to No. 27 Market street, between Front and Second, where he intends carrying on the above; and he assures the public that he will execute all orders with which he may be favored in as neat a manner, upon as reasonable terms, and as promptly, as can be done on the west of the mountains. Portraits and Miniatures executed in a superior style, and paintings bought, sold, exchanged, or repaired.

J. N. will continue to receive a small class of pupils.

LITHOGRAPHY.

J. N. has established a Lithographic Press, and is prepared to execute all kinds of Lithographic Printing. Those who wish to have a multiplicity of copies from any design, will find this a beautiful substitute for copperplate engraving, and will experience a considerable saving of time and expense by preferring it.

Just published, the first number of a series of Ornaments, which will be found useful to Architects, Painters, Carvers, Gilders, Engravers, Cabinet Makers, Chair Ornamenters, Statuaries, and all persons whose business is connected with the Fine Arts.

J. N. respectfully solicits subscribers to a work on Flower, Fruit, and Shell Painting, &c., which he intends publishing as soon as the materials are in readiness. The work will contain the whole theory of the art, as far as its title purports, and will greatly aid those who wish to devote a part of their leisure hours to this branch of painting.

May 6, 1831.

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR E. C. S. SUGG,

SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
(From London, and recently of Baltimore.)

HAS Removed from his residence in Irwin street, to No. 57 Liberty street, corner of Virgin alley, *(the house lately occupied by Doctor J. S. Irwin,)* where he continues the practice of his profession, in all its various branches. Dr. S. will keep for sale a choice assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, &c. Also, Family Medicines of his own compounding and selection. April 22—tf

CITY AUCTION ROOM,

NO. 41 WOOD STREET,
Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.

Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830—tf.

PORCELAIN TEETH.

DR. E. MERRITT—DENTIST,
Fourth Street, between Wood and Market,
PITTSBURGH.
March 4, 1831.—tf

ROSS WILKINS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAS Removed his Office to Liberty Street between Third and Fourth. Ap. 1.

DAVY'S CONSOLATIONS.

JUST published, and for sale, by Hogan & Co. Corner of Front and Market streets, CONSOLATIONS IN TRAVEL; or the Last Day's of a Philosopher; by Sir *Humphrey Davy*, Bart. late President of the Royal Society. With a sketch of the Author's Life, and Notes, by Jacob Green, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in Jefferson Medical College. Sept. 21.—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms:
1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.
Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. }
JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co. } Pittsburgh.
HAMILTON STEWART, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required
May 14, 1830.—tf.

NOTICE.

CHRIS'R MAGEE having taken his nephew, C. L. MAGEE, into partnership, the public are respectfully informed that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued under the firm of C. & C. L. MAGEE, at the old stand, No. 40 Market street, between Second and Third streets, where they will keep a constant supply of HATS, of the first rate workmanship, and of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

CHRIS'R MAGEE,
C. L. MAGEE.
Pittsburgh, May 10, 1831—tf

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED, with neatness and despatch, at the Office of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE. April 26

TO IRON FOUNDERS.

TO BE LET. The Iron Foundry, situated on Water street near Grant, lately occupied by Sours & Kingsland. On the premises are a Double Stack and Furnace, Core Oven, Crane, &c. in good order. Apply to
BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS.
☞N. B.—Immediate possession can be given.
February 1—tf

PRICES CURRENT.
JAS. W. BROWN & CO.

WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No. 140 Liberty street.

LETTER PAPER,	per ream,		$3 00	to	$3 25
do	do	do	2 50	to	2 75
CAP	do	do	3 00	to	3 25
do	do	do	2 50	to	2 75
do	do	do	2 00	to	2 25
PRINTING do,	Imperial,		4 00	to	5 50
do	Superroyal,		3 50	to	5 25
do	Medium,		2 50	to	3 25
do	Demy,		2 00	to	2 25
WRAPPING,	Imperial,		1 87	to	2 25
do	Medium,		1 62	to	1 75
do	Crown,		75	to	1 00
TEA PAPER,	Medium,		1 87	to	2 37
PASTEBOARDS,			4 50	to	5 00
FULLERS' PRESSBOARDS,	lb.		20	to	22 cts.

☞A liberal discount to wholesale purchasers.
June 24, 1831—tf

DOBBIN & IRWIN have in store and offer for sale on accommodating terms:
250 bags Havanna COFFEE,
30 hhds. N. O. SUGAR,
5 boxes Havanna SUGAR,
10 bbls. ALMONDS,
200 do. MACKAREL, numbers 2 and 3,
20 half bbls. do. Nos. 1 and 2.
18 bbls. Mess SHAD,
15 do. TAR,
35 hhds. TOBACCO,
60 bales Tennessee COTTON,
2000 lbs. LOGWOOD.
Pittsburgh, July 10.—tf.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of JULIEN DROCOURT, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and persons having claims on the estate, will present them to us for settlement.

THOMAS PLUMER, *Executor,*
HENRIETTA DROCOURT, *Executrix.*
July 26, 1831.—tf

WHOLESALE & RETAIL SHOE STORE!

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has returned to his old stand, Nos. 1 and 73, N. W. Corner of the Diamond and Market street. Also may be found at Nos. 91 and 93 Market street, between Liberty and Fifth street, where he is now opening a large and complete assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fancy BOOTS AND SHOES, of every variety and the latest fashions;

CONSISTING OF
Ladies' pump soled and d'ble soled lasting Slippers
Ditto do do. do. with straps
Ditto morocco, kid, seal, and curried goat Slippers
Ditto black buckskin Shoes and Slippers
Ditto elegant fox'd lasting Gaiter Boots, (prime)
Ditto Jefferson morocco and lasting Shoes
Misses and children's morocco, leather and lasting Boots and Shoes
Misses and children's Bolivar or foxed Boots
Ditto and ditto black, red, bronze, and tea colored morocco Ankle Ties
Ditto and ditto black and colored lasting Boots
Infants' bronze and colored kid Boots
Gentlemen's fancy morocco and lasting Pumps
Ditto do seal and calfskin do
Ditto do buckskin and cordovan do
Ditto fine morocco, calf, and copper nail'd Boots

Also, A large assortment of Men's, Boy's and Youth's Coarse Boots, Brogans, and Shoes, of every description, the whole comprising the most complete assortment ever offered in the western country.

☞Country merchants and others are respectfully invited to call and examine the above.
July 15—3mo G. ALBREE.

Caps! Caps!!

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

S. J. SYLVESTER respectfully informs the merchants and inhabitants of Pittsburgh, that he has opened a store in the Exchange buildings, St. Clair street, where he intends keeping a large and complete assortment of CAPS, suitable for each season. The business will be superintended by N. SYLVESTER, who has given his attention to the manufacturing of the article for several years, and will endeavor, by assiduity and industry, to satisfy those who may favor him with their custom.

☞ *Country Storekeepers* are hereby notified, that Fur Skins will be bought or taken in barter for Caps, or the highest price will be paid in cash for Otter, Wild Cat, Rackoon, or Muskrat, next door to the Exchange, Pittsburgh.

S. J. S. is aware that it is yet too early for the sale of winter Caps; he however gives this notice, that those who are in the practice of purchasing in the eastern cities may be aware that the article *will be* kept in every variety—a considerable quantity are daily expected. Aug. 2

NEW GOODS,

83 Market, between Fifth Street and the Diamond.

S. P. CHURCH & CO. have *just* received a large and complete assortment of DRY GOODS. Among them are 20,000 yds. brown and bleached Sheetings and Shirtings; 5000 yds. do. *wet in transportation, and for sale at reduced prices.* 4 cases Broad Cloths and Satinetts; 1500 yds. brown Osnaburg; Green Floor Cloth; Baize; Diapers; Table Cloths; Napkins; Table Covers; Jaconet, Mull, Book, Swiss and Cambric Muslins; Crown Linings; Willows; with a great variety of Fancy Articles for milliners; Brown Grass Cloth for Bonnets; Gloves, Mitts, Hosiery, &c.—Extracted Cambric Ginghams of the *latest style*, with an elegant assortment of SILK GOODS. *All of which are offered* WHOLESALE AND RETAIL *at a small advance for cash or approved credit.* August 5—3m.

TO THE PUBLIC.—We, the undersigned, Painters and Glaziers of the city of Pittsburgh, do certify, that the WHITE LEAD now manufactured by H. Brunot, and branded '*Pittsburgh White Lead*—H. BRUNOT,' is as good as any made in or about Pittsburgh, and we give it a preference.

Alex. Ingram,	Archibald Shaw,
Joseph Jenkinson,	David Glenn,
Robert Menha,	Isaac Rhoads,
E. G. Nelson,	F. S. Byrne,
John Phillips,	A. Westervelt,
Andrew Beggs,	Nath. Whiston,
George Dobbs,	John W. Kane,
James Stuart,	John Hern.

☞Orders addressed to H. Brunot & Co. Pittsburgh, will be attended to. Aug. 2—6m.

JOHN ALEXANDER

Has Removed his Wholesale and Retail
CHEAP CASH STORE,

To his old, well known stand, 65 Market street,

ON which has been erected that splendid and extensive building with the IRON FRONT, where he is now opening, and will keep constantly on hand, a large stock of Staple, and the most splendid stock of Fancy DRY GOODS, ever offered in this city; which will be sold, wholesale or retail, at a small advance for cash.

Also, A large stock of MAHOGANY, at reduced prices. J A
August 2, 1831—tf

"Prize Selling Office."

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 18, for 1831, to be drawn at Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, THE 24TH of SEPTEMBER, 1831. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. 60 Number Lottery, 9 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000	is	$20,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	2,500		2,500
1	1,505		1,505
5	1,000		5,000
5	500		2,500
5	400		2,000
10	300		3,000
20	200		4,000
35	100		3,500
51	50		2,550
51	40		2,040
51	30		1,530
102	25		2,550
102	20		2,040
1479	10		14,790
11475	5		77,375
34220 Tickets			$136,880

Tickets $5. Halves $2 50. Quarters $1 52.

Orders from abroad, enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address
GEORGE A. COOK,
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.

Where was sold, a few weeks since, the splendid capital prize of SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS; and where has been sold and paid, Prizes amounting to THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. Sept. 13.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 19, for 1831; to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1831. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000	is	$20,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	2,500		2,500
1	1,505		1,505
5	1,000		5,000
5	500		2,500
5	400		2,000
10	300		3,000
20	200		4,000
35	100		3,500
51	50		2,550
51	40		2,040
51	30		1,530
102	25		2,550
102	20		2,040
1479	10		14,790
11475	5		77,375
34220 tickets.			$136,880

Tickets $5 00; Halves $2 50; Quarters $1 25.

Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,

JOHN SIBBET,
At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.

Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000; in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000, and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000.
Sept. 13, 1831.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

CLASS No. 19, for 1831; to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1831. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000	is	$20,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	2,500		2,500
1	1,505		1,505
5	1,000		5,000
5	500		2,500
5	400		2,000
10	300		3,000
20	300		4,000
35	100		3,500
51	50		2,550
51	40		2,040
51	30		1,530
102	25		2,550
102	20		2,040
1479	10		14,790
11475	5		77,375
34220 tickets			$136,880

Tickets $5. Halves $2 50. Quarters $1 25.

☞For Tickets and Shares, apply to or address
WM. HAMILTON & CO.
No. 17 Exchange Buildings, St. Clair street.
Sept. 13, 1831

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 19, for 1831: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, 24TH SEPTEMBER. 60 No. Lottery—9 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000	is	$20,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	2,500		2,500
1	1,505		1,505
5	1,000		5,000
5	500		2,500
5	400		2,000
10	300		3,000
20	200		4,000
35	100		3,500
51	50		2,550
51	40		2,040
51	30		1,530
102	25		2,550
102	20		2,040
1479	10		14,790
11475	5		77,375
34230 tickets			$136,880

Tickets $5 00; Halves $2 50; Quarters $1 25.

☞ Prizes payable 40 days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction of 15 per cent.

S. J. SYLVESTER.
Sept. 13, 1831. 16 Exchange Building.

WOOL—The highest price will be given for clean washed common wool, by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.
May 10—tf

WATERS' Improved Cast steel Axes;
do. do. Waldren Corn and Grass Scythes;
Waters' Improved Steel Spades and Shovels;
do. do. do. Hoes;
do. Picks, Broad Axes, Hatchets, Hay and Manure Forks; constantly on hand and for sale by
July 26, 1831—tf LITTLE & HAYS

LOTS FOR SALE.

THE subscribers offer for sale, on accommodating terms, a number of BUILDING LOTS, part of the estate of the late An. Watson, dec'd, fronting on the road leading from Fourth street of the city of Pittsburgh, at a short distance from the stone bridge across the canal. Apply to

ROBERT WATSON,
ANDREW WATSON,
ALEX. WATSON,
JOHN BLACK,
September 16—7t Executors.

EXCHANGE—SEPTEMBER, 1831.

Chambersburgh	1	Canton	2
Virginia	1	Wilksbarre	2
New York city, gen.	1	Pottsville	2
Camden, N J	1	Susquehannah B C	5
N. Y. Country Banks	2	Scioto	3
Massachusetts	2	Urbana	3
Rhode Island	2	Michigan	3 to 5
Connecticut	2	South Carolina	3
Maine	2	North Carolina	4
New Hampshire	2	Georgia	4
New Jersey	1 to 2	Canada	4
Ohio, under $5	2	Yeatman, Woods & Comp., payable at Nashville	5
do. $5 and up. gen.	½		
Philadelphia	¼		
Baltimore	¼	Natchez	5
District of Columbia	½	Orleans Banks	5
Delaware	½ to 1	Alabama	10

GOLD.

Sovereigns $4 68 to 4 70: Guineas $4 88 to 4 90.
Spanish and Patriot Doubloons Wanted.
Wanted at this Office, Greensburgh (Pa.) Paper.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't.
September 13

PORTER'S HEALTH ALMANAC.—Just received, and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & CO, "The Health Almanac" for 1832; calculated generally for all parts of the United States, with maxims and rules for the preservation of health; by the Editors of the Journal of Health.
September 20—4t.

FOR SALE,

300 REAMS of good Straw Wrapping Paper. GEO. A. COOK,
Sept 20 No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,
No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,
MANUFACTURER OF
Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19—tf.

NEW WORK.

THE effects of the principal Arts, Trades, and Professions, and of Civil States and Habits of Living, on Health and Longevity; with suggestions for the removal of many of the agents which produce disease.—For sale by

JOHN I KAY & CO.,
Sept. 20—2t. 51 Market street.

A JOURNEYMAN BOOKBINDER

WHO is a *good workman*, of SOBER and *industrious* habits, will find constant employment, by immediate application to the undersigned, at St. Clairsville, Ohio. ☞None other need apply. HORTON J. HOWARD.
September 20, 1831—3t

ONE HUNDRED SOVEREIGNS!

WANTED THIS DAY, 100 Sovereigns, for which the highest price will be given.
S. J. SYLVESTER,
Sept 20 16 Exchange Buildings, St. Cl'r st.

AN ELDERLY FEMALE of respectability, capable of taking charge of a large family, will hear of a situation by applying at this office.
September 20—3t

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE

231 ACRES OF FIRST RATE UPLAND, lying on the old road from Pittsburgh to Washington. There is about 120 acres of cleared land, in good repair. The contemplated railroad passes through the improvements. Any person wishing to purchase a good farm will do well to examine for themselves. For terms apply to the subscriber, near Williamsport, Washington county, Pa.

JOHN M'FARLANE.
September 20—iw3mo

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR,
Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

CHEAP BOOKS.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS have an opportunity to supply themselves with BOOKS at New York prices, the subscriber having had an assortment forwarded on commission, with instructions to make quick sales.

☞WINTER CAPS will be sold at eastern prices. S. J. SYLVESTER,
10 Exchange Buildings, St. Clair str't, Pittsburgh
September 20

INFORMATION.

THE Nineteenth Class Union Canal Lottery will be drawn NEXT SATURDAY, the 24th inst.—Capital Prizes, $20,000, $10,000, &c. For tickets (Price $5) apply at No. 16 Exchange Buildings, to S. J. SYLVESTER, *Prize Seller!*

☞The Drawing of the Mammoth Lottery will be received in Pittsburgh the end of this week.
September 20

NOTICE—The connexion in business between Allison Owen and Alfred Hayden, in Cincinnati, under the firm of Owen & Hayden, was dissolved on the 29th ult., by the decease of Mr. Hayden. The undersigned will adjust all acc'ts of the firm, and continue the business as heretofore. ALLISON OWEN.

ALLISON OWEN, (late Owen & Hayden) will continue at the same stand, to transact *A GENERAL AGENCY and COMMISSION BUSINESS*, and solicits a continuance of the patronage extended to the late firm.
Cincinnati, July 12—w3mo

POETRY.

From the New York Mirror.

A POET'S DAUGHTER.

*Written for Miss ***, at the request of her father, by Mr. Halleck.*

"A Lady asks the minstrel's rhyme."
A lady asks?—There was a time,
When, musical as play-bells chime
To wearied boy,
That sound would summon dreams sublime
Of pride and joy.

But now the spell hath lost its sway,
Life's first-born fancies first decay;
Gone are the plumes and pennons gay
Of young romance;
There linger but her ruins gray
And broken lance.

"This is no world," so Hotspur said,
For "tilting lips" and "mammets" made:
No longer in love's myrtle shade
My thoughts recline—
I'm busy in the cotton trade,
And sugar line.

" 'Tis youth, 'tis beauty asks—the green
" And growing leaves of seventeen
" Are round her; and, half hid, half seen,
" A violet flower:
" Nursed by the virtues she hath been
"From childhood's hour."

Blind passion's picture—yet for this
We woo the life-long bridal kiss,
And blend our every hope of bliss
With her's we love;
Her's—who admired a serpent's hiss
In Eden's grove!

Beauty—the fading rainbow's pride;
Youth—'twas the charm of her who died
At dawn, and, by her coffin's side,
A grandsire stands;
Age-strengthened, like the oak, storm-tried,
Of mountain lands.

Youth's coffin—hush the tale it tells!
Be silent, memory's funeral bells!
Lone in my heart, her home, it dwells,
Untold till death,
And where the grave-mound greenly swells
O'er buried faith.

" But she who asks hath rank and power,
" And treasured gold, and banner'd tower,
" A kingdom for her marriage dower,
" Broad seas and lands;
" Armies her train, a throne her bower.
" A queen commands!"

A queen? Earth's regal suns have set,
Where perish'd Marie Antoinette?
Where's Bordeaux's mother? where the jet
Black Haytien dame?
And Lusitania's coronet?
And Angouleme?

Empires to-day are upside down,
The castle kneels before the town,
The monarch fears a printer's frown,
A brick-bat's range—
Give me, in preference to a crown,
Five shillings change.

" Another asks—though first among
" The good, the beautiful, the young,
" The birthright of a spell more strong
" Than these hath brought her;
" She is your kinswoman in song,
" A poet'daughter!"

A poet's daughter? Could I claim
The consanguinity of fame,
Veins of my intellectual frame,
Your blood would glow
Proudly, to sing that gentlest name
Of aught below!

A poet's daughter! Dearer word
Lip hath not spoke, nor listener heard;
Fit theme for song of bee and bird
From morn till even,
And wind-harp, by the breathing stirred
Of star-lit heaven.

My spirit's wings are weak—the fire
Poetic comes but to expire;
Her name needs not my humble lyre
To bid it live;
She hath already from her sire
All that bard can give.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, Sept. 16.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

The ship Georgia, Captain Smith, arrived at Boston on Wednesday morning. By this arrival, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received various London papers to the 5th of August, inclusive, and Liverpool of the 6th.

The two prominent features of this intelligence are, the triumph of the war party in the French Chamber of Deputies, and the consequent dissolution of the French Ministry; and the belligerent aspect of the news from Holland and Belgium.—The result of the elections for President of the Chamber of Deputies, and the appointment of a new President of the Council of Ministers, will be found in the detail below.

The London Times of the 5th, bestows sharp censure upon Perier, for his precipitate retirement before the storm, which is thought not to be creditable to the good temper, the sagacity, or the patriotism of the Ex-Minister. "In this country," continues the Times, "we gave him credit for the commanding firmness of a statesman, when it might be only the obstinacy of a political fanatic—for a laudable contempt of popular applause in the discharge of his public duty, when it might be only the haughty fastidiousness of a man whose regard for the people was qualified by a morose temper acting on an inordinate stock of pride and self-importance—for patriotic courage, when it might be only a rashness which has disappeared before the first indication of danger.

"His retirement at such a moment of crisis and embarrassment, which he had partly contributed to create, was a most unjustifiable step, as regards his sovereign, his country, and the foreign allies of France. In the speech from the throne he had put words into the King's mouth about the demolition of the Belgic fortresses, which he would have found it difficult to explain in the tribune as minister. Other parts of his Majesty's very popular harrangue would have been subjected to some questioning which would have reduced its popularity. In the midst of these difficulties, and menaced with this responsibility, the Prime Minister retires! Was the vote on the Presidency the cause or the pretext of his resignation? Does M. Casimir Perier's conduct indicate cunning or cowardice, patriotism, or selfishness? We cannot answer these questions.

Of the new Ministry, the chief of which, Count Mole, was recommended by M. Casimir Perier, we shall at present say nothing, as it does not seem definitely settled. Count Mole is of the same politics with the late Minister. He is not more popular with the movement party, and, though a man of fair talents and respectable character, has not so much capacity for business. If this cabinet stands, there is no reason why his predecessor should have retired; and therefore this recommendation may, unfortunately, be adduced as another evidence of M. Perier's insincerity."

The change certainly threatens a general war, although the King is struggling once more to form a pacific cabinet. But should he succeed, the prospect is that it would not stand a week. The London Star of the 4th, (evening,) speaks of three lists of new Ministers having been received from Paris, all from highly intelligent sources, and adds: "We venture, however, to assert, that neither of them will satisfy the present temper of France, and, what is more, neither of them will command a majority in the Chamber. The King seems to be a stranger to the wishes of the nation, or, from some peculiarity of character, to be intent on thwarting it. Happily, however, the issue does not depend on Court intrigue; for, in such matters, the majority of the Chambers must speedily prevail. The change will be a happy omen to the Poles, and some other oppressed people; and, as far as the rivetting of chains is connected with the present policy of the European Cabinets, their objects will now be disturbed."

The following important article is copied from the same journal:

"Since writing the above account, we have had the advantage of perusing a private letter from an individual, moving in the highest political circles of Paris, and whose means of information as to the present state of parties there is indisputably good. We shall now therefore convey to our readers the substance of what we have derived from this source. At the date of the letter to which we refer, it was the belief of its writer, that the consequence of the retirement of Casimir Perier would be the complete ascendency of the party of Odillon Barrot, or the *movement* party—that Marshal Soult has long been secretly of that party, and that he was now to be put forward to unite, in his own person, the two offices of Minister of War and President of Council; that Odillon Barrot was to take the *portefeuille* of the Home Department; and that the other members of the administration would be all drawn from the well known partisans of that popular Deputy. It is thought by the person whose information we communicate, that beyond all doubt, war can alone be looked to as terminating, for a while, the present contests between parties in the French capital; and although Marshal Soult and the new colleagues with whom he will now act, may endeavor to restrain the popular cry for war, and prevent its occurrence for some months, for this very good reason, that the troops are not yet *professionally* qualified, too many of them being little better than raw recruits, yet as soon as possible a war will take place, as the only *coup d'etat* which can afford a chance of conferring a probable permanence to the present government in France.

As to Holland, should the King actually draw the sword against Belgium, it may be taken for granted that he does not do so without promises of assistance from Prussia. And here, again, would be a signal for a general war.

From Poland there is little that is new, and that little is not of a cheering character. We can only hope that "God will prosper the right."

The harvest in England had commenced. It proves to be abundant, not only in England, but in Scotland and Ireland.

FRANCE.—*Change of Ministry.*

Paris, *Tuesday evening.*—Up to four o'clock this day nothing has been finally determined respecting the change of Ministry consequent upon the vote of yesterday, *but the retirement of M. Casimir Perier.* He complains of perfidy among certain classes of his promised supporters in the Chamber of Deputies, who, when they came to act by secret ballot, deserted him, and he instantly determined yesterday evening to tender his resignation to the King. All the other Ministers, with the exception of Marshal Soult, came to the same determination, but his majesty pressed a re-consideration of this step. At 12 o'clock this day, the Council assembled at the Palais Royal, when the resignation of M. Casimir Perier being persevered in, the King, attended by all the Ministers, except the Minister of Justice, proceeded to *canvass the formation of a new Ministry, by advice of the Council.*

Count Mole, the friend of Prince Talleyrand, is charged by the King to make the new administration this night, he being to be President of the Council, and Minister for Foreign Affairs. He wishes to keep Marshal Soult, (who in fact, is anxious to stay,) for War, and Admiral de Rigny for Marine.

Count Mole has offered this evening the Finance to M. Humaun, the Ministry of Justice to Beranger; and Vatismenil for the Interior.

An ultra combination has been formed out of doors, and a list is in circulation from Odillon Barrot, Gen. Lamarque, &c. At 3 o'clock this latter attempt was abandoned for the moment, principally, it is said, at the persuasion of M. Lafitte.

Count Montalivet will not remain in office; he has taken leave of his bureau, and announced that he will only remain in the King's household.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Paris, Aug. 2.—The actual defeat of the Ministers in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday will have prepared you for the resignation of M. Casimir Perier, and the dissolution of his Ministry.

The divisions of yesterday left no doubt on the step which M. Perier would take. He had not disguised his sentiments. He made the election of a President of the Chamber of Deputies the test by which to ascertain the principles and character of the new Chamber, and he did not dissemble his determination to retire in case of an unfavorable issue of the experiment. He is believed to have tendered his resignation immediately after the scrutiny, which ended in the election of M. Girod de l'Ain.

At six o'clock yesterday evening he tendered his resignation by letter. He has not been (I am assured) at the Palais Royal since, although repeatedly sent for by his colleagues to attend the Council, which sat until midnight under the presidency of the King.

It was reported this forenoon that notwithstanding M. Perier had retired, and that although most of his colleagues were prepared to follow him, he clung to the hope of erecting himself into "a power behind the throne," and to have recommended that Baron Mole should be president of the new Ministry, and that MM. Merilhou and Humann should form part of it. I have, however, this moment received from one of the highest quarters, the following list of the new Ministry:

M. Soult, Pres't of Council and Minister of War.
Mosbourg, Minister for Foreign Affairs.
D'Argout, Minister of the Interior and Commerce
De Rigny, Minister of Marine.
Humaun, Minister of Finance.
Vatismenil, Minister of Justice.
Arago, Minister of Public Instruction.

From the foregoing, on which I am inclined to rely, it will be perceived that there is as yet no disposition at the Palais Royal to change measures, with the partial change of men. A Ministry composed of the above materials could not exist for a week. I have heard other names mentioned (those of Marshal Clausel, MM. Bignon, Berenger, &c.) but with the single exception of Clausel there would appear in the new Cabinet a distinction without a difference. Up to the present moment, to keep the *cote gauche* entirely out of view, seems the policy of the Palais Royal, for the name of no individual of what may be termed the Liberal party is mentioned. A ministry of a milk and water quality may be dressed up, but it would not be able to maintain itself in power.

The circumstances which led to these events, so interesting to all Europe, were the following:

Chamber of Deputies, August 1.

The Chamber met at one o'clock, under the Presidency of senior member Count Duchatel, and, after the verification of the powers of several Deputies, whose admission had been adjourned at the last meeting, they proceeded to the election of their President.

The number of voters present was 355; the majority required 178. M. Girod de l'Ain, the ministerial candidate, obtained 171 votes; M. Lafitte, the opposition candidate, 168; M. Berenger, 8; M. Dupont de l'Eure, 2; M. Odillon Barrot, 1; M. de Mosbourg, 1; and three tickets were declared null. None of the candidates having obtained the absolute majority, the Chamber proceeded to a ballot between MM. Girod de l'Ain and Lafitte.

After this operation, which lasted upwards of an hour, the President announced that there was an irregularity in the poll; that there were only 358 voters present, and that 359 votes were found in the urn. The President then inquired, should the ballot be annulled.

The Chamber, on being consulted, decided that the ballot should stand good in case the majority was more than one vote.

The President then published the result of the election. The number of voters was 358; and the majority required 180. M. Girod de l'Ain having obtained 181 suffrages; M. Lafitte 176; M. Dupont de l'Eure 1; M. Girod de l'Ain was proclaimed President of the Chamber.

The election of the remaining two Vice Presidents of the Chamber of Deputies came on this day at the Chamber of Deputies. By the subjoined list you will perceive that the ex-ministerial candidate, M. Dupin, has been elected one of them, M. Salverte, an ultra-liberal candidate, was next on the list; but not having the absolute majority necessary, a new ballot is at this moment taking place, which will end most likely in the return of M. Salverte.

Number of Deputies present,	343		
Absolute majority,	172		
Dupin	175	Etienne	12
A. Delessert	136	Vatismenil	6
Salverte	149	Tracy	4
Odillon Barrot	128	Bignon	3
Schone	40	Ival	1

The Gazette de France mentions that a private letter from Algiers, by way of Toulon, announces that the frigate Arthemise, with the Prince de Joinville on board, had presented herself before Algiers, but it was not thought proper that the young Prince should disembark, the town being closely invested by the Arabs. It is added that General Berthezene was about to order a sortie to be made, to disengage the town at several points.

BELGIUM.

The private accounts from Belgium confirm the commencement of hostilities, by the advance of three thousand Dutch troops across the frontiers; and it was understood the whole line had orders to cross into Belgium. One piece of intelligence is very questionable, though from a high source of information at Antwerp. It states that the Dutch fleet was ascending the Scheldt, with Dutch and Prussian colors flying, and that Prussian troops to some extent were on board the squadron: 2000 more troops had entered the Dutch garrison at Antwerp.

The following important announcement was received in London, August 4:

"*Brussels, Aug. 2, 1831, (evening.)*—The important intelligence has just reached us, that Gen'l Chasse has declared that the armistice will be at an end on Thursday, the 4th August, at 9 o'clock in the evening.

"This news has excited the greatest sensation in this capital. Groups of people gathered round the *cafes* and on the public places, are discussing it with a lively interest. Couriers are despatched in all directions. His majesty King Leopold who is now at Liege, would of course receive the intelligence direct from Antwerp. It will no doubt accelerate his return hither."

A letter from Lloyd's agent at Antwerp, dated 2d inst. confirms the above intelligence. The following is an extract:

"A notice of the cessation of the armistice between the Dutch and Belgians arrived at the head quarters in this city at one o'clock, A. M. It was sent by General Chasse, upon orders from his majesty King William, notifying that on Thursday next, at half past 9, P. M. each belligerant should be considered at liberty to recommence hostilities.

"General Chasse adds in his letter, that if provoked sooner by any act of hostility, he would consider himself necessitated to open his fire.

"The town is in a state of great alarm."

The report of hostilities is still farther confirmed by the following communication from Dover:

"*Dover, Aug. 3, five o'clock.*—There is a messenger just landed at Calais from Brussels: he is the bearer of news that there has been some fighting with the Dutch and Belgian troops near Ghent; and since his arrival the Ostend steam boat has arrived, confirming the event: there have been some lives lost on both sides.

King Leopold the 1st received the despatches of General Chasse, relative to the recommencement of hostilities, at Liege, on the 5th Aug. The following account of his proceedings on the subject is from a letter of the correspondent of the London Herald, dated Brussels, August 3:—"His Majesty having read the despatch, immediately called a counsel of such Ministers and Generals as were with him; fortunately General de Failly the Minister of War, was amongst them. After a deliberation of about half an hour, couriers and ordinances were sent off to the different fortresses for all the troops that can possibly be spared to march to the frontiers. All the officers and men who had furloughs were also ordered to join their regiments. It was also decided that his Majesty should return without delay to Brussels, and horses were ordered for eight o'clock; at which hour his Majesty left Liege, with the Minister of War, in his carriage. It is impossible to describe the sensation the news created at Liege, and the shouts of '*Vive le Roi!*' at the King's departnre, were stronger than at his entry."

The Belgic Government has now more than 60,000 troops under arms, in a high state of discipline, and inspired with an ardor calculated to make up for the want of experience. This army is likewise collected on the Dutch frontier, and has with difficulty been restrained from measuring swords with the enemy during the progress of a negotiation which menaced it with the establishment of peace. It is divided into three or four great corps, called the Army of Flanders, the Army of the Scheldt, the Army of the Meuse, and the Army of Luxemburg. In Flanders it amounts to 20,000 men, and along the whole frontier it is strengthened by a moveable civic or national guard, capable of acting as an army of reserve, or of performing all the duties of troops of the line.

The number of workmen left without employment by the closing of several manufactories at Ghent lately is stated at 17,000.

HOLLAND.

The Queen of Holland left Berlin on the 25th ult. on her return to the Hague, taking with her, it is said, a treaty of Alliance, offensive and defensive, between Prussia and Holland.—*Paris Constitutionnel.*

The Dutch army which is destined to make the first aggression, is excessive for the amount of the population and the resources of the country. It is said to amount to about 80,000, and to display a respectable state of discipline.—*Morning Herald.*

From the London Morning Herald, Aug. 5.

There seems no doubt now that the obstinacy of the King of Holland will lead to a war, or, at least, prevent for a time that amicable adjustment of differences between the two divisions of the late kingdom of the Netherlands, which the conferences of London were so anxious to promote, and which the accession of Leopold to the throne of Belgium seemed so likely to attain.

POLAND.

The news from Poland is uncertain and unsatisfactory. The following paragraphs embrace all the intelligence of any sort that we find in the papers.

There had been a report that Count Paskewitsch had been ordered to evacuate Poland, but subsequent accounts did not confirm the rumor.

There is no confirmation of the reported victory of the Poles which lately reached us. The Prussian Gazette, in an article dated "Frontiers of Poland, July 24," says that the grand Russian army, 60,000 strong, with 70 pieces of cannon, had passed the Vistula at Niezawa, and that, on the 19th, the Grand Duke Michael, at the head of the Imperial Guard, had crossed. On the 21st a *Te Deum* was sung in the camp, with firing cannon, to celebrate the event. The Russian advance guard under the command of Prince Schachoffskoi and General Witt, had met with no other obstacle in their march, and was near Warsaw.

It is also stated from Lithuania, that the Polish General Dembiski has been made prisoner, with all his troops.

The Governor of Warsaw has given notice of the approach of the Russian army towards the walls of the city, and every one capable of bearing arms had been enrolled at the Town Hall, between eight in the morning and night. The enthusiasm is very great; and a proclamation has been issued by the Gov. to inform the inhabitants that all the troops not forming part of the main army, will unite in defending Warsaw with the citizens.—While the Commander-in-Chief is pursuing his success over the corps of Rudiger and others, on the opposite side, no fears are entertained for the safety of Warsaw.

The accounts in the Berlin Gazette would make it appear that while the Polish left wing is pursuing Rudiger southward, the right wing is inactive and allowing Paskewitsch and his whole army to cross the Vistula, and march leisurely on Warsaw. We expect, however, that Skryznecki will first give a good account of Rudiger, and that he and the Warsovians will then dispose of Paskewitsch, who, in his new position, is cut off from all intercourse with Russia.

Berlin, July 28.—Extract from a private letter: "The Cholera Morbus is every where on the increase. It is raging at Thorn, and at Cracow, as well as at Dantzic, Konigsberg, Memel, Warsaw, &c. Wherever there has been any communication with the Russians, contamination has been sure to follow. The Prussian authorities are using every exertion to prevent its extending this way. A cordon sanitaire has just been formed along the banks of the Oder, as far as Trappan; so that in the event of our being sent back from the frontier, we must submit to a quarantine of three weeks, as all the Prussian territory between that river and Poland, by the new regulation, is under quarantine.

"The Russians are said to have crossed the Vistula, to the number of 60,000 men, at Modlin, about two post stations from Warsaw, and to have entirely surrounded that city on this side of it. They aim at the reduction of Warsaw by any means that chance and circumstances may render most favorable to their purpose. It does not seem, however, that this adverse position of affairs has in the least slackened the courage of the Poles. Besides the garrison of Praga, which is strong enough to defend the place against any attack, there are on this side of the city, 30,000 regular troops, and a great number of irregular ones, by whom it is expected that the Russians will be soon attacked. The friends of the Poles rely a great deal on their bravery, and appear to think that it will soon compel the enemy to recross the Vistula. Nothing certain is known, however, as to their real hopes and resources, as communications are nearly cut off with Warsaw."

Another paragraph says:—"There is no news from Poland calculated to relieve the public suspense relative to the affairs of that country. The Russians have again retired across the Vistula, and the prospect of a general engagement is less likely. The position of the Russians, however, seems to acquire strength. The insurrection in Lithuania has been put down—the main army is increasing, and Prussia is supplying the Autocrat, not only with provisions, but with the materials of war.—Against this the Polish generalissimo remonstrated; but the letter was returned unopened!

From the inactivity of the Russian army, an opinion prevails that it is intended to reduce the Poles to the last extremity by hunger, rather than risk a battle. If this be their policy, they are likely to be disappointed, for the Hungarians have determined to do for the people of Warsaw, what the Prussians are doing for their enemies.—Provisions and arms are transmitted daily; and it is said that the enthusiasm in their favor amounted to rebellion, in some places. There is no truth, however, in a report of a general insurrection.—*Liverpool Journal, Aug. 6.*

Recent accounts from Russia, by commercial letters, state that the Emperor Nicholas is attacked with a consumptive complaint, which is bringing him gradually to his grave. The news of the approaching termination of his life is accompanied by reflections on the fate of the various Emperors of Russia since Paul I. The masters of this vast Empire, by wishing to rule through means disproportioned to the resources of the country, create general discontent. No weak Emperor can reign for any length of time in Russia! The Grand Duke Constantine, who will succeed his father, is not more than five years old, and great events cannot fail to take place on his accession to the throne.—*Courier Francaise.*

GREAT BRITAIN.

The British Parliament was still engaged in discussing the Reform Bill in committee. Schedules A, B and C had passed under revision, and had received the sanction of the committee, by successive votes, sustained, with the exception of a few individuals on some of the propositions, by the ministerial strength of the house. Schedule D, containing the names of places to which it was proposed to give one member each, was taken up on the night of the 4th, and some progress was made in it. We do not see any appearance of an abatement of zeal in support of the bill.

In the House of Lords, on the 3d of August, his Majesty's message respecting a suitable provision for the heir presumptive of the crown was, on the motion of Earl Grey, taken into consideration.—His lordship, after observing the importance of making a further provision for the education, the maintenance and support of the honor and dignity of the Princess Victoria, who was the presumptive heiress to the throne, and would in all probability be the future Sovereign of the Empire, and the propriety, therefore, of making an augmented allowance to the Dutchess of Kent, as the mother of the heiress presumptive, concluded by moving an address to that effect, which was agreed to, *nem. dis.*

In the House of Commons, on motion of Lord Althorp, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the King's message. His lordship, in addition to what had been observed by Earl Grey in the other House, stated that it was proposed to add £10,000 per annum to the allowance to the Dutchess of Kent, making the whole £22,000 per annum, of which £16,000 was to be applied to the maintenance and education of the Princess Victoria. Mr. Hunt moved to substitute £5,000 for £10,000. The original motion, however, was supported by Sir Francis Burdett, Sir Robert Peel, Col. Davies, Sir M. W. Ridley, Mr. O'Connel, and others, all indeed who spoke but Mr. Hunt; but the latter persisted in taking the sense of the Committee, when there appeared for his amendment, none—(he himself being the teller, and having no one to count)—against it, 223. Majority, the whole number, 223. The original resolution was then agreed to.

Lord Althorp moved the order of the day for the Committee on the Reform Bill. Lord Elliot, with references to Belgic fortresses, asked if there was any objection to giving the other acts and documents the same publicity as the protocol. Lord Palmerston said he could not possibly consent, at present, to lay before the House any other documents excepting those which had already been made public.

The Duke of Wellington has commenced an action against Mr. Smart, the High Constable of Holborn Division of Ossolston Hundred, for the damage done to his windows by the mob, on the night of the illumination for the Reform Bill.—The action will be defended.

The Marquis of Londonderry has also brought his action against Mr. Lee, the High Constable of Westminster, who also defends. Crockford has also given the necessary notices.

From the Times of Thursday, August 5.

The aspect of affairs in the money market has changed since yesterday, much for the worse.—Consols have fallen 1¼ per cent., the other government securities in the same proportion; and the politicians of the Stock Exchange, who satisfied themselves but a very few days back that continental affairs were quietly settling down into tranquillity, now discover new excitement spring up in two or three quarters.

The resignation of Casimir Perier is perhaps looked upon here as the more serious cause of disquiet, for his ascendency was relied on to keep France in a settled state, and to avert a form of government of a more republican tendency. It is not meant to argue which state is best suited to France, but the feeling among our moneyed interest has been, that in the one case Europe was tolerably secure; in the other, that war was certain. Hence, though the view is prospective, and may prove an entirely mistaken one, stock is brought to market, and the funds decline.

Another ground of disquiet has been the information from Holland and Belgium. The countries are, in fact, by the notice of the cessation of the armistice before Antwerp, virtually at war.—It does not follow, however, that hostilities will unnecessarily recommence immediately, as there exists a prospect of opening a new negociation for a settlement of differences between Holland and Belgium. A commissioner from the former country, M. Van Nyevelt, has arrived, it is said, in England, for that purpose, and there is also an expectation that another commissioner from Belgium, will be invited to attend the conferences in London.

It has been stated to-day on change, and on what is considered to be respectable authority, that the answer of the Prussian and Austrian Governments, to the representations made by France on behalf of Poland, has been received, and that it is in the tone that might be expected. It is extremely concise, and is said to declare that whether they should remain neutral or not in regard to the invasion by Russia, was a question to be determined on solely by their own sense of the course it was expedient to pursue, and that it was at all events a matter in which other Foreign Governments had no right to interfere. Quotations from Vattel, and other writers on the Law of Nations, are then given in support of that affirmation

IRELAND.

We have the Dublin Evening Post of Aug. 2d. Lord Anglesey is exerting his whole power to enforce the laws, and repress illegal acts, come whence they may. The conviction and exemplary punishment of two farmers, persons, it is said in the rank of gentlemen, for having combined to compel a clergyman in the county of Kilkenny to lower his tithes, is recorded; and a letter from his Excellency's Under Secretary, directing the dismissal of certain members of Yeomanry Corps, who were proved to have taken part in the Orange processions on the 12th of July, is also published. Here we have proofs not only of his Ex's. determination to enforce the law, but to be strictly impartial in his administration of it. He is at the same time protecting the Roman Catholics of the North from Orange outrage, and punishing the "Hurlers" of Kilkenny for daring to do violence to the just rights of the Protestant Church.

SPAIN.

We learn from a certain source, that according to very recent orders, a Spanish army of 30,000 men will be echelonned from Pampelaua, unto Badajoz; that is to say from the frontiers of France to that of Portugal.

Some persons see, even already, the preparations of a general attack against France, in which every body believes, on the other side of the Pyrenees.

Aug. 3.—The following are extracts from a letter written from the frontiers of Spain, dated July 27: "There are in Arragon 5800 men. The inhabitants of Saragossa desire a constitution. There are 6800 soldiers; 2400 at Gironne and at Roses, part of which are in moveable columns. In Navarre there are 10,000 regular troops, and 4,000 volunteers at Bilboa."

PROCLAMATION.—Whereas, in and by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "an act to regulate the general elections within this commonwealth," it is enjoined on me to give public notice of such election to be held, and to enumerate in such notice what officers are to elected—in pursuance of which, I, WILLIAM CAVEN, Sheriff of the county of Allegheny, do therefore make known and give this public notice to the electors of Allegheny county aforesaid, that a general election will be held in the said county on the SECOND TUESDAY OF OCTOBER NEXT, at the several election districts therein.

The electors of that part of the city of Pittsburgh which lies north of the centre of Liberty street, to meet at the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of said county, at the Court-House in said city.

The electors of that part of the city of Pittsburgh which is included within the centres of Liberty and Market streets, and the Monongahela river, to meet at the Commissioners' Office at the Court-House in said city.

The electors of that part of the city of Pittsburgh included within the following boundaries, viz:—beginning at the foot of Market street, on the Monongahela river, thence up the centre of Market street to Fifth street, thence along the centre of Fifth street to Grant street, thence down the centre of Grant street to Fourth street, thence along the centre of Fourth street and the line of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Turnpike Road to the city line, thence along the city line to the Monongahela river, and down the Monongahela river to the place of beginning, to meet at the office of the Clerk of the Quarter Sessions and Orphans' Court at the Court-House in said city.

The electors of that part of the city of Pittsburgh which lies east of the centres of Liberty street, Fifth street, and the boundaries of the South Ward, to meet at the office of the Sheriff of said county, at the Court-House in said city.

The electors of that part of Pitt township included within the following bounds: beginning on the Monongahela river, at a point where the eastern line of the city of Pittsburgh strikes the same, thence northwardly by the said city line to the boundary of the borough of the Northern Liberties, thence along the same to the south-eastern corner thereof, being the south-eastern corner of Boyle Irwin's land, thence to the south-western corner of Springfield farm, belonging to O'Hara's heirs, thence by the boundary of said farm, *including* the same, by the Two Mile Run, thence up said run by Roup's mill, to Henry Fulton's farm house, thence in a straight line to William Knox's farm house, on the Four Mile Run, including the two last mentioned places, thence down said Four Mile Run to the Monongahela river, and thence down the Monongahela to the place of beginning, to meet at the house of John Anderson, commonly called the "Fountain Inn."

The electors of the borough of the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh, and the electors of that part of Pitt township lying between the borough of the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh, the election district last above described, the Two Mile Run, and the Allegheny river, *including* Springfield farm and Wainright's Island, to meet at the house formerly occupied by John Taylor, in the borough of the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.

The electors of Pitt township, except so much thereof as goes to constitute the two foregoing election districts, to meet at the office of the East Liberty Steam Mill, in Pitt township.

The electors of that part of St. Clair township within the bounds of the borough of Birmingham, to meet at the house now occupied by Dominic O'Conner, in said borough.

The electors of that part of St. Clair township within the following bounds, viz: beginning on the Monongahela river at the mouth of Street's run, thence down said river to the north-east corner of the borough of Birmingham, thence southwardly along the line of said borough to the south-east corner thereof, thence westwardly along the line of said borough to the south-west corner thereof, thence northwardly along the line of said borough to the Monongahela river, thence down the same to the mouth of Chartier's creek on the Ohio river, thence up said creek so far as to include John Bell's farm, thence by a line to include Robert Hays' and James Bryson's farms, to Willet's, on Street's run, thence down said run to the place of beginning, to meet at the house of John Obey, in said township.

The electors of that part of St. Clair township lying south and west of the election district last above described, to meet at the house of Thomas M'Cully, in said township.

The electors of Versailles township to meet at the White House formerly owned by Thomas Neal, on the Pittsburgh and Greensburgh Turnpike Road, in said township.

The electors of Wilkins township are to meet at the house now occupied by Francis Wilson, on the Frankstown road, in said township.

The electors of Plum township are to meet at the house of John Little, in said township.

The electors of Elizabeth township are to meet at the house of John Walker, in Elizabethtown.

The electors of Mifflin township are to meet at the house of James H. Neel, in said township.

The electors of Jefferson township are to meet at the house of John King, in said township.

The electors of Fayette township are to meet at the house, formerly Matthew M'Coy's, in Noblesburgh, in said township.

The electors of Robinson township are to meet at the house of Audley M'Farland, in said township.

The electors of Moon township are to meet at the house of Adrian Aton, in said township.

The electors of Findlay township are to meet at the house of John Charles, now occupied by Mr. Mitchell, on the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Georgetown, in said township.

The electors of Ohio township are to meet at the house of John Moore, in said township.

The electors of Ross township, excepting those resident in the borough of Allegheny, and within the bounds of the reserved tract opposite Pittsburgh, are to meet at the house now occupied by Henry Cryder, in said township.

The electors of the borough of Allegheny, and those resident within the bounds of the reserved tract, opposite Pittsburgh, are to meet at the house of Robert Campbell, in said borough.

The electors of Pine township are to meet at the house of William Cochran, in said township.

The electors of Deer township, residing east of the following line: beginning at or near the house of Joseph Lawson, in said township, and from thence a due north course to intersect the Butler county line, are to meet at the house of Benjamin Coe, Jun.

The electors of Deer township, residing west of the above mentioned line, are to meet at the house late of John Connelly, deceased.

The electors of Franklin township are to meet at the house of John Shrum, in said township.

And the electors of Indiana township are to meet at the house of Samuel Mackey, in said township.

At which time and places the qualified electors as aforesaid will elect by ballot—

One person for Senator, for the district composed of the county of Allegheny.

One person for Sheriff, for the county of Allegheny.

One person for Coroner, for the county of Allegheny.

Four persons for Members of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for county Commissioner for three years, and

One person for Auditor.

And in and by an act of the general assembly of this state, passed on the 17th day of March, 1800, it is directed that the inspectors of the said general election shall be chosen by ballot, on the Friday next preceding the first Tuesday in October, at the several election districts; and the election for such inspectors shall be held by the respective constables, who are required to give at least one week's previous notice of such election, assisted by two qualified citizens, chosen by such citizens qualified to vote, as shall then be present, and the inspectors so chosen are required to be at the places of their districts, on the day of the general election, at nine o'clock in the morning, to do and perform the duties required of them.

Also, in and by an act of the general assembly of this state, passed on the 2d day of April, 1821, it is directed that "it shall be the duty of the sheriff or coroner, as the case may be, of each and every county within this commonwealth, to give public notice at the same time, and in the same manner, and under the same penalty, that he is now required to give notice of any general or special election, that every person who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is, or shall be employed under the legislative, executive, or judiciary departments of the United States, and also that every member of congress is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of judge, inspector, or clerk of any election in this state."

And the return judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are required to meet at the court house, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the Friday next after the second Tuesday of October next, then and there to perform those duties required by law.

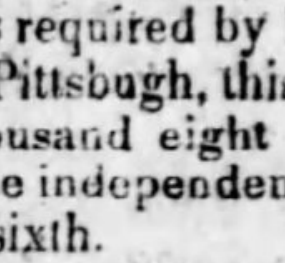
Given under my hand, at Pittsbugh, this 3d day of September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, and of the independence of the United States the fifty-sixth.

WM. CAVEN, *Sheriff.*

September 16, 1831.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

260 ACRES of excellent LAND, (late the estate of Anthony Rollins, dec.) situate in Versailles township, Allegheny county, about one mile from Stewartsville, are offered for for sale. The improvements are, a shingle roofed log house and double barn and other out buildings, with a suitable portion of the land cleared, and in a high state of cultivation. On the premises are two valuable Sugar Camps. Possession may be had on the first day of April next. An indisputable title will be given. Daniel M'Caully, who lives on the place, will show the premises. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber, near M'Grew's mill, in North Huntingdon township, Westmoreland county, who is authorized to sell said property.



SAMUEL M'GREW.

July 19, 1831—3mow$3

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of DAVID LOGAN, late of Pittsburgh, Merchant, deceased, are required to make payment to the subscriber, or to Benj. Darlington, Esq., her authorised agent; and all persons having claims against said estate, will present them for payment, to the subscriber or her said agent.

JULIA RICHARDSON, *Executrix.*

Pittsburgh, Sept. 9—w3t*.

WILLIAM LECKY is a candidate for the *SHERIFFALTY* of Allegheny county

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PITTSBURGH PRICES CURRENT.—
Corrected weekly, by Riddle, Forsyth & Co.

Ashes, pot, lb.	4 a 4½	Steel, co. lb.	7a8 †
pearl,	7a8	sad irons	6 cts†
sc. salts	3¾ a 4	Lead, in pigs	5a5½§
black salts	3†	bars	6¼§
Axes, doz.	$14 a 16†	white, in kegs	$3†
Augers, qr.	6 a 7†	dry, lb.	10a11†
Alum, lb.	6	Shot, all sizes,	7†
Bacon, lb.	5½a5¾†	Leather, sole,	24 a 26†
Butter, keg,	7†	upper, doz.	$27a30†
Bags, 3 bu. tw.	45 a 68†	calf skins,	15 a 26§
Beans, sh. bush.	75§	Lard,	8½ a 9§
Biscuit, sea, b.	3 50 a 4†	Logwood,	2½ †
w. crack. bbl.	$4 50†	Molasses,	37a40§
Beer,	3 †	Nails, Jun. bra. 10d	6 §
Coals, bush.	4†	8d	6¼§
Candles, lb.	9	6d	6¾§
Copperas	3†	4d	7¾§
Cheese	5a6§	other	7 §
Cordage, Ky.	8 a 11§	Oil, flaxseed, gal.	85a90§
Irwin's	9 a 15	tanners', bbl.	$19 a 20†
Coffee, g. in bgs.	12¾a13½	Onions, bushl.	$ 1§
Cotton Wool	8¾a9†	Paper	
Cassinets,	40 a 110†	cap, No. 1 rm.	$3¼a3¾†
Cotton Goods,		No. 2,	2¾a3¼†
3-4 Plaids, n. 1. y.	11a12†	No. 3,	2¼a2½†
4-4 Checks	13 a 21†	letter	2 50 a 4†
3-4 Stripes	17†	crown wrap.	$1 12½
Cot. yarns, lb. No. 5,	22†	medium do.	$1 75a2†
Flour, bbl.	$3 25*	paper hang's p.	37a35
Feathers	32 a 33§	Pork, fresh lb.	3½ a 4
Flax, scutched, lb.	6¼a6½†	pkd. mess, bbl.	none
hatcheled,	9a10½*	prime,	do.
Flannels, cy. 4-4	40a50*	Potatoes, bush.	40 a 50§
Fish—bbl.		Rags, Ohio,	5*
New herring,	$6a8§	do. Kentucky	4½§
shad,	11a12§	Sugar, N. O. lb.	6¾a7†
mack'l.	5¾a9†	country,	7§
Grain, wheat, bu.	50†	lump,	16 a 17†
barley	37†	loaf,	17 a 18†
rye	28†	Salt,	$2 37§
corn	25§	Soap, lb.	5 a 7
Glass, 8 by 10, box	$3¾a4†	Sifters—doz.	
10 by 12,	$4¼a5†	wire No. 14, 16.	$5
12 by 18,	$9 00†	Spades & shovels	$8
Bottles, porter groce	9†	Tobacco	
gallon doz.	2¼†	keg, lb.	5 a 10cts†
½ do.	1¼†	leaf,	3a3¼†
¼ do.	67½cts†	Tallow, rendered	7†
pint	62½†	rough	5†
Gunpowder, keg	$5¾ a6†	Tea. Y. H. lb.	90a$1 6*
Hemp, ton	$110a115§	H. skin,	70 a 75§
Hides, Span. lb.	15a16§	imperial,	1,35a1,45§
green	5§	Wax. bees'	19*
Indigo, Span lb.	1½a1¾†	Wool,	40 a 65*
Bengal,	1¼ a 1½†	Wool hats, doz.	$6 a 7§
Iron, b. Jun. t.	$110†	Whisk. o. gall.	30a50ct
blooms, Jun.	$90§	new	30a31†
rolled	0†	Vices, bright	14†
sheet, cwt.	9½†	black	9½ a 10†
pig, ton	$28 a 30§	1-4 br. Sheetg.	11 a 12†

Remarks—* demand; § scarce; † plenty.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 23, 1831

We postpone some editorial matter, to make room for the interesting foreign news.

The Governor of Kentucky has called an extra session of the Legislature on the 7th of November, to elect a Senator. This shows confidence in the strength of the Clay party in that body.

COL. EATON'S STATEMENT has been received, and we would most cheerfully have given it place, had it been compressed within any reasonable, or even *moderately unreasonable* bounds. It has been our anxious desire to place the whole of this controversy before our readers, but they will no doubt readily excuse us, when we inform them that its enormous length has caused some of the *daily* papers in Philadelphia to start back in affright, and almost dread to undertake its publication. To give our readers some conception of its lingering length, we will only state, that were we to insert five columns of it in each paper, it would require no less than six numbers to complete it.—Mr. Berrien, in a *short* note, has charged Mr. Eaton with misrepresentations, and has promised to expose them.

COCK-FIGHTING.—In our notice of Mr. Craft's vote in favor of this vile and barbarous amusement, in our last paper, we omitted the mention of some circumstances which are necessary to the correct understanding of the matter. Mr. Craft will probably allege, as an excuse for his vote, the fact that laws were already in existence which were sufficient, and that further legislation upon the subject was unnecessary. Some time since this vote was urged against Mr. Craft in the Times, and, in the succeeding Mercury, an article *under the editorial head*, but probably written by Mr. Craft himself, took the ground which we have suggested above.

A simple statement of the facts which induced the reverend Mr. Bushfield to bring forward his resolution, will show that further legislation *was* necessary to suppress the savage practice of cock-fighting. We then state that we have been informed that arrangements had been made, or were making, for fighting a *Welsh main* of cocks in the town of Harrisburgh; that a cock-pit had been erected, or was about to be erected, within sight of the State House; that judges of the court, justices of the peace, members of the legislature, and the constables of the borough, were aiding or about to aid in this cruel amusement. Under these circumstances, the reverend Mr. Bushfield deemed it necessary to adopt some more effectual means of asserting the dignity of the laws of God, the laws of humanity, and of the country. It was under these circumstances that *two* of our representatives, Ross Wilkins, Esq. and Colonel James Patterson, the respectable and venerable representative from Mifflin township, and *sixty-one other* members, deemed further legislation necessary.—It was under these circumstances that *Mr. Craft* and *twenty-five* other members, including "the gaft and slasher" member from Erie, deemed further legislation unnecessary. As many of our readers do not understand the terms of this most barbarous amusement, the following extract is given as an explanation:

"What aggravates the reproach and disgrace upon Englishmen, are those species of fighting which are called the *battle royal* and the *Welsh main*, known no where in the world but there—neither in China, nor in Persia, nor in Malacca, nor among the savage tribes in America! These are scenes so bloody as almost to be too shocking to relate; and yet, as many may not be acquainted with the horrible nature of them, it may be proper for the excitement of our aversion and detestation to describe them in a few words. In the former, an unlimited number of fowls are pitted, and when they have slaughtered one another for the diversion *(Dii boni!)* of the otherwise generous and humane Englishman, the single surviving bird is to be esteemed the victor, and carries away the prize.—The Welsh main consists, we will suppose, of 16 pair of cocks; of these, the 16 conquerors are pitted a second time; the 8 conquerors of these are pitted a third time; the 4 conquerors the fourth time; and lastly, the two conquerors of these are pitted the fifth time; so that (incredible barbarity!) 31 cocks are sure to be most inhumanly murdered for the sport and pleasure, the noise and nonsense, the profane cursing and swearing, of those who have the effrontery to call themselves, with all these bloody doings, and with all this impiety about them, *Christians*; nay, what with many is a superior and distinct character, men of benevolence and morality."—*Dobson's Encyclopædia.*

☞ MR. CRAFT'S VOTE AGAIN.—Since writing the above, we have been favored with the copy of a sermon delivered by the Rev. Wm. R. Dewitt, in the First Presbyterian Church, at Harrisburgh, on the 17th January, 1830, on "Vice and Irreligion." To this sermon we find the following note, which proves our previous information to be correct:

"The laws against cock-fighting are positive. (See Purdon's Digest.) Contrast with these this fact. Immediately in front of the State Capitol, in this borough, Harrisburgh, a lot has been rented, for five years. Around this lot a high fence has been erected, and in it, what is here called a cock-pit, has been constructed. It is generally understood that gamesters, from this and the adjoining counties, are interested in this project.—Preparations are now going forward for a GREAT COCK-FIGHT, this winter, in the seat of government. Look at this and reflect upon it, ye who love the liberties of your country, and desire that they may not be sacrificed at the shrine of lawless licentiousness."

Miami Canal Commerce.—The following is a statement of the principal articles of Produce, received at Cincinnati by the Canal, from the 23d of August, 1830, to the 1st of Sept. 1831:

Flour,	129,865 bbls.
Whiskey,	30,201 do.
Pork,	16,028 do.
Bacon, in bulk,	2,273,025 lbs.
Do. in hhds.	866,000 lbs.
Lard,	25,471 kegs.
Do.	334 bbls.
Beef,	609 do.
Tallow,	71 do.
Pearl Ashes,	43 do.
Linseed Oil,	520 do.
Butter,	101,370 lbs.
Beeswax,	6,621 do.
Wool,	29,074 do.
Feathers,	20,330 do.

And 9,257 cords Wood.

The amount of tolls received at the Cincinnati Office from the 1st Sept. 1830, to 1st Sept. 1831, was $14,207 44 cents.—*Cincinnati Adv.*

A quarry of beautifully variegated marble has been opened in the neighborhood of Nashville, Tennessee. It is susceptible of a very fine polish, and some of the shades and colors are said to give it a close resemblance to the verd antique.

Superstition.—It is worthy of remark that these who are least under the influence of pure religion, are by far the most apt to be superstitious. The man who has dared and defied the warnings and the power of the Deity, will tremble at the falling of a meteor or the flight of a raven.

INSURRECTION OF THE NEGROES IN NORTH CAROLINA.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 17.—The following letter, containing the unpleasant information of an insurrection among the blacks in North Carolina, was received yesterday, by Mr. Barnum, City Hotel.

RALEIGH, 13th Sept. 1831.

Dear Brother—I came to Raleigh last night on business, at the same time expecting to find a letter in the post office from you. I stayed in town all night, but was aroused from my sleep by the alarm that the negroes were advancing towards this place. Expresses arrived during the night that Wilmington was in the hands of the blacks and burnt. The town of Raleigh was under arms all night, and this morning presents a dreary aspect—women running in every direction almost distracted.

The leading men of the town are at this moment assembled at the Court House, examining a number of negroes. All business is stopped, and arms collecting from all parts of the country. I have just been with a party of gentlemen to examine all the ammunition in the stores.

P. S. While writing the above a man has arrived in express from Johnson county, and killed his horse on the road, and begs assistance for arms and ammunition.

FAYETTEVILLE, (N. C.) Sept. 14.

RUMORED INSURRECTIONARY MOVEMENTS IN SAMPSON COUNTY.—We have an unpleasant duty to perform, in acquainting our readers, that there is no doubt of a conspiracy having recently been formed among a portion of slaves in the counties of Sampson and Duplin, in this State. Suspicion having been excited, we learn that during the last week, a slave of Thomas K. Morissey, Esq. Sheriff of Samson, who had been esteemed very faithful, and was usually entrusted with his master's wagon whenever it was sent to Wilmington, was arrested, and on examination confessed that he and six or seven others had designed to bring about an insurrection on the first of October ensuing. That their plan was to master what forces they could in those two counties, and thence to proceed to Wilmington, where they expected to collect a large force. The negroes implicated by him were arrested and all committed for trial.

What we have subsequently heard, we trust has grown out of the above circumstance, or at least is greatly exaggerated; but we do not feel at liberty to withhold it from our readers, and therefore state, that on Monday evening an express arrived here from Clinton, in Sampson, bringing letters from a respectable gentleman in that village, stating upon the authority of two persons, names not mentioned, who had come express to Clinton, at 12 o'clock on Sunday night, that the negroes have embodied themselves to the number of 500, about 17 miles from Clinton, in what direction was not stated, but from the known intimacy and connection existing between Mr. Morrissey and the gentleman at Clinton, we infer that the express came from Mr. Morissey, who lives near the line of Duplin county, about fourteen miles from Clinton. The letters received here, state that an express had been forwarded to Wilmington.

When the stage from this place arrived at Wilmington on Monday morning, it was immediately despatched back without any mail except a letter from C. Dudley, Jr. Esq., Postmaster, to the Postmaster here, informing him that the place was under martial law, in consequence of information received at 8 o'clock that morning, that the negroes, to the number of 200, had encamped on Sunday night, at Rockfish Bridge, in Duplin, 40 miles from Wilmington, and about 50 miles from this place; that they were, and had been for several days expected at Wilmington. The letter was written in great haste and excitement. Mr. Dudley had been under arms all the morning.

It is evident that the account received here, and that which produced such excitement at Wilmington, proceeded from the same source; and our readers may conjecture how much both accounts are exaggerated, from the circumstance that they vary so materially in the numbers stated to be assembled. For our own part, we confidently hope it is nothing more than a false alarm, growing out of the arrests stated above.

In this town and vicinity, there is not the slightest cause of apprehension. But the way to insure our safety, is to be well prepared for any event, and the authorities of our town have taken and are now taking prompt steps for security. They are distributing arms among the citizens, organising additional military companies, and will in the course of this day (Tuesday) have every preparation made to meet danger, come from what quarter it may.

Several gentlemen of this place started for Clinton, on Monday night, with arms and ammunition. From them we are hourly in expectation of correct information.—*Observer.*

RALEIGH, N. C. September 15.

Another Insurrection!—For the last 24 hours this city has been in a state of considerable excitement, in consequence of the reception of intelligence, from such a source as leaves no doubt of its truth, that the slaves in Duplin and Sampson counties, in this State, have risen in rebellion against the whites, and have committed many horrid butcheries. Some accounts include New Hanover and Bladen also, but the probability as to these is not so strong. We are as yet, entirely in the dark as to the number of insurgents, the extent of their murders, the names of their victims, or their ultimate destination. Our town, however, has been put in a state of complete defence, for the purpose either of suppressing disturbances at home or of meeting dangers from abroad.

At a meeting of the citizens held at the Court House, on Tuesday afternoon, a Senior Volunteer Association was formed, composed altogether of individuals exempt from military duty, the command of which was assigned to THOMAS G. SCOTT, Esq. Other measures of defence were also adopted, calculated to add to the security of our citizens.

An express having arrived from Johnston county, requesting a supply of ammunition, the Commissioners of the city had a meeting, and immediately ordered a full supply of powder, lead, and flints, to be despatched to Smithfield, where it is understood that the Militia of the county are embodied.

The most recent account states the number of families murdered at 17! We are in momentary expectation of particulars.—*Register.*

HIGHLY INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

We have been permitted to take a copy, for publication, of a correspondence between the late venerable Ex-President Monroe, and a distinguished merchant of the city of New York, which we consider at the present moment of very high interest. It relates to the Bank of the United States.

The testimony of no man living could be as important in relation to this matter as that of Mr. MONROE. With Mr MADISON, he was opposed to the incorporation of the first bank of the United States. With him he witnessed, with him he felt, with him he suffered, the consequences of the absence of such an institution, after the charter of that bank was suffered to expire. With him he saw the necessity of a substitute for it to restore the currency of the country, and the credit of the government. All doubts of the expediency of such an institution were removed by the irresistible evidence which poured upon them, and led these distinguished patriots to unite in favoring the establishment of the present Bank of the United States. But the testimony of Mr. MONROE is on one point more important than even that of Mr. MADISON; for it was at the commencement of the operation of the present Bank, that Mr. MONROE became the Chief Magistrate, and was thus placed on an eminence, from which, during the course of eight whole years, he could see the course and effect of its operations, and realise the highly important advantages which the government and country derive from it. There is a plainness and simplicity in Mr. MONROE's remarks on this head, which cannot fail, one would think, to carry conviction to every unprejudiced mind.

But if there is any one part of Mr. M's letter more impressive than another, it is that which shows up in its true colors the project of converting the Treasury of the Union into a Bank for discounting, buying, and selling exchange. Our own opinion of this stupendous party scheme has been expressed so often that our readers are well acquainted with it.

The objections to it, which we made at the first moment of its suggestion so far from being weakened by the lapse of time, have become stronger every day. It is a source of pride and pleasure to find that our views of it coincide in every particular with those of our late venerable Ex-President.—*National Intelligencer.*

Letter from Mr. Burrows.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7th, 1831.

MY DEAR SIR:—Believing myself in your estimation one of those friends whose motives and conduct, since I had the honor of first becoming acquainted with you, cannot be mistaken, I take the liberty of tresspassing on your goodness to obtain information which cannot be as satisfactorily received from any other source.

I am sensible our country will be happy in hearing those opinions which emanate from the revolutionary Patriot who shed his blood on the battle field, and who presided for eight years over the destinies of our country, during which period every blessing was possessed by our happy land.—Will you be so kind as to give me your sentiments relative to the effect of the United States Bank on our national currency, and what your opinion is in relation to the renewal of its charter? The situation in which the Government was placed without its aid during the last war? Its general advantages in regulating exchange, facilitating the remittances of Government and individuals from various parts of the Union, and generally its importance connected with the best interests of our country? I am, &c.

SILAS E. BURROWS.

Col. JAMES MONROE,
Late President of the U. S.

Letter from Mr. Monroe.

NEW YORK, January 20th, 1831.

DEAR SIR.—The confidence I have in your rectitude and patriotism, will induce me to give an explicit answer to the general interrogatories contained in your letter of the 7th, though I fear that my continued weak state of health will make it less satisfactory than it otherwise might be, especially as I have none of the official documents with me which are calculated to illustrate the subject.

You ask me what is my opinion of the effect which the United States Bank has on the national currency, and as to the policy of renewing its charter? what the situation of the Government without its aid during the last war? what its general advantages in regulating exchange, in facilitating remittances to individuals, and its general importance?

When the old United States Bank was first instituted, I was one of those who voted against it in the Senate. I doubted the power of the Government under the constitution to make such an establishment and was fearful that the influence which it would give to the Government over the moneyed concerns of the Union, would have a very improper effect on our free system. The Bank was instituted soon after the Government was adopted, and at a period when the question of the relative powers of the two Governments excited great feeling, and divided the Congress and the Union into very jealous and violent parties. I was of that party which construed the powers of the National Government strictly, and sought to impose on it correspondent restraints. So far as any change has since taken place in my opinion, it has been the result of experience, and prompted by a belief that such change would give strength to the system, and not weaken or endanger it.

Between such a Bank, and any arrangement which the Government can make, the alternative must be between a Bank of the Government itself, and under its exclusive control, a reliance on its own resources and surplus funds, deposited in a manner to produce the best effect, and a dependence on the Banks of the several States. I have no hesitation in declaring it as my decided opinion, that neither of these could accomplish the great objects contemplated, and that each of them is liable in other respects to the most serious objections. To a Bank of the Government, this remark is applicable in both views, and with peculiar force in the latter. If confined to the metropolis, it could not extend its discounts beyond a very limited circle, nor its agency as a deposit for the revenue received in the several States—nor for remittances to individuals—and for other objects it would be equally limited. Such an institution requires an active supervision by those for whose benefit it is intended. The regular official duties of all the Departments in the Executive render it impossible for that Branch to perform that service without an interference with those duties to the injury of the public. If branches should be established, their position might enable them to remedy some of the defects stated, but they would accumulate others of much greater force. The interference with the constitutional and regular duties of the Executive would, in the same degree, be increased. But that is comparatively a slight evil. A Bank thus instituted, being under the control of the Executive, by the appointment of its Directors, and in all its operations, might in the hands of a bad administration, be wielded as an instrument to sap the foundation of the Government itself. Appeals would be made to the Government from every part of the Union, for its influence in obtaining discounts, and thus a seduction might be practised to a great extent for the worst purposes. The influence would be reciprocal. Those connected by such a tie with the Government would be looked to for support at elections, who would not fail to render it. Thus the revenue of the nation, raised by taxes on the proper object, to support their free Government, might be made an instrument to its overthrow.

The second alternative suggested, a reliance on the surplus funds, for the accomplishment of the objects contemplated, it must be obvious, must fail in every instance. The revenue of a Government is generally limited to certain specified objects, according to an estimate for each, and to which it is appropriated. The funds raised, sometimes falls short of the object. It seldom exceeds it in any considerable amount. For the want of a surplus it must lie idle in the Treasury until appropriated, and if appropriated as a provision for an emergency, for war for example, it must still lie idle in the Treasury, until that event occurs, or be loaned out. It could not lie idle. The whole nation would revolt against it, and if loaned out, it might be impossible to obtain it when called for and might even be lost. In this mode, the regulation of the value of the currency of exchange, and of rendering service, by facilitating remittances, would be abortive. The third alternative which has been suggested, a reliance on the State Banks, would be equally unproductive. The Government would require no aid, except in time of war, when immense sums would be necessary, which could be procured only by loans, and when application should be made to them, there is good cause to apprehend that each would endeavor to obtain the best terms it could. There is no particular bond between them and the National Government, and, impelled by their interests and that of the stockholders, it is natural that they should pursue that course. Should such an emergency arise as menaced the overthrow of the Government, the interest thereby excited might be paramount, and force the Banks, under the direction of the stockholders, to unite in a common effort to save the country. But the great object is to prevent such a crisis by a command of funds, which would enable the Government to arrest it. In every other object the State Banks would fail.—There being no standard to which all must adhere, no connection between those of the different States, and many of them with limited funds, and in embarrassed circumstances, they would neither regulate the value of coin, of exchange, nor facilitate remittances.

A National Bank occupies different ground.—Connected with the Government by its charter, and its capital, which consists of stock, in which the Government participates in a certain degree, there is no instance in which, on principle, there can be a difference of interest between them, and many powerful considerations by which the interest of the Bank must stimulate it, to support the credit of the Government in any situation in which it may be placed. If the credit of the stock should sink, the capital of the Bank would decline in equal degree; the effect of which would be felt in all its operations. Its paper would depreciate, and a check be given to its circulation, if not an entire suspension. Standing at the head of the moneyed operations of the Government, it is its intermediate agent in making remittances to Banks and individuals throughout the Union, and likewise between individuals, from which much credit and influence are gained, if not profit. It has the means, and may be considered as the most powerful agent in raising and sustaining the circulating medium on a par with specie throughout the Union, and of elevating the State Banks to that standard, by subjecting them to the necessity of reaching and adhering to it, to sustain their credit, and even their existence. Let the credit of the Government sink, and all these advantages are lost. The Bank, therefore from a regard to interest, is bound to sustain it. The Directors, except the few appointed by the Government, are elected by the stockholders, and are amenable to them. It gives its support therefore, to the Government, on principles of national policy, in the support of which it is interested, and would disdain becoming an instrument for any other purpose.

The view above presented is supported by experience, and particularly by the events of the late war. When the war commenced, the government had not the funds which were necessary to support it, and was in consequence forced to resort to loans, which were with difficulty obtained from any quarter, even in a limited degree, and on unfavorable terms. I have not the official documents before me, and cannot state the sources from which any loans were obtained, nor the conditions, with the decline of the public credit as the war advanced. I well remember, however, that when I was called by the President to the Department of War, on the 31st of August, 1814, the Certificates of the Treasury were selling at $80 in the $100, by which $20 were lost. It was evident that if a reliance was placed on the sale of Certificates only, that a still further decline would ensue, and that the worst consequences might be apprehended.—The country was invaded through the whole inland and maritime frontiers, and powerful squadrons were at the mouth of every bay and river leading to our principal cities, which were threatened with attack and ruin. The metropolis of our Union had been forced, and its public buildings destroyed. Such was the state of the country, and the funds, when I entered the Department of War!

Under such circumstances, an appeal was made to the patriotism and interest of the cities, and banks within them, by the Department of War, with the sanction of the President, for loans of money necessary for their own defence, and that of the maratime frontier and the Union. For the first loan that was obtained, one million of dollars from the city of New York, which took place a few days after I entered the Department, no price was fixed. As the Treasury Notes were selling for $80 in the $100, that was claimed, but not acceded to. It was left for subsequent adjustment, to be settled on fair principles. Several millions of dollars were obtained from the District of Columbia and principal cities throughout the Union, and, according to my recollection, at par. This proves that until the Union is threatened with ruin, no loans can be obtained in emergencies, without a National Bank, otherwise than at a great sacrifice. These considerations led to a change in my opinion, and induced me to concur with the President in the propriety of instituting such a Bank after the conclusion of the war in 1815. As to the constitutional objection, it formed no serious obstacle. In voting against it in the first instance, I was governed essentially by policy. The construction I gave to the Constitution I considered a strict one; in the latter instance, it was more liberal, but, according to my judgment justified by its powers.

The above sketch contains my sentiments on the subject of your several interrogatories, which I communicate to you not for public view, but in a spirit of confidence. Since my retirement I have sought to avoid all political controversies. Having concurred with the President in the propriety of instituting the latter Bank, my opinion was not withheld, and is I presume known, as that it remains unaltered. Should a justification of my conduct for the change of sentiment in the interval between the institution of the first and second Bank become necessary, or any other appeal is made, to make it a public duty to explain the cause of that change, I shall not withhold it. I shall be attentive to the course of events, and not fail to perform that duty, should either call be made on me. I am, dear sir, with great respect and sincere regard, yours,

JAMES MONROE.

SILAS E. BURROWS, Esq., New York.

From the New York Spectator, September 16.

GREAT BRITAIN.

It is beyond doubt that very serious alarm exists in Great Britain, as to what may be the result of the great question of Reform, now pending in Parliament. The ablest writers in the realm have engaged in discussions upon the subject, and from the deep earnestness of manner, particularly on the part of those who are endeavoring to sustain the ancient institutions and usages of the nation, it is very clear that the controversy has assumed a far deeper interest than is ever involved in an ordinary political question. Three Nos. of the Quarterly Review have been issued within the period of five months, a large space of each of which is devoted to this subject, and the articles are all written with consummate ability. A series of very able numbers have also been published in Blackwood, reviewing the two great revolutions which have marked the last forty years of the history of France, and admonishing the people and government of England against persisting in a measure which, it is powerfully argued, must end in equally fearful results. The last French revolution, it is contended, is as yet only just begun. Its course, it is predicted, will be similar to the former. The peerage will be destroyed; the throne of Louis Philip, which has at no time stood firmly upon its legs, will be overturned; a republic will be attempted, but, degenerating into a wild democracy, will run into anarchy and blood, from which the people will rush into despotism for comparative safety. Such are some of the considerations enforced upon the attention of the British public, to defeat the Reform Bill. There is truth in the lesson, against which wisdom should not stop her ears. For it is as clear to us, as though it had already been written in sun-beams, that, however far a revolution may be from the present, or ulterior views of the Whig Ministry, the passage of the present sweeping Reform Bill will be the first great step of a civil revolution. The next Parliament will be more democratic than the present, and the next more than that. In five years the Hunts and Cobbetts will be in the majority—for the wheels of revolution never roll backwards.—And when these men actually climb into power, it needs no spirit of prophecy to tell what is rapidly to follow.

The Cholera Morbus.—The letters received from the Russian capital are to the 17th ult. Up to the evening of the 16th, there had been 5241 cases of Cholera. The number of deaths had amounted to 2402. The Emperor had ordered additional hospitals to be erected. The dates from Archangel are to the 11th July, up to which period 1,513 persons had been attacked with the Cholera, of whom 1040 had died, 334 had recovered, and the remainder were still ill of the disease.

Orders have been received from Washington, to permit the Board of Health, of New York, to appropriate fort La Fayette, at the Narrows, for the purpose of storing therein the cargoes of all vessels that have lately arrived or may arrive from St. Petersburgh, the Black Sea, or any other places infected, or supposed to be infected with the Cholera Morbus.—*Poulson.*

Dyspepsia.—This disease appears to have been familiar to the ancients—we read in Boccaci's Decameron of a luxurious Abbot, who after feasting on dainties at Rome, set out to recruit his wasted energies at the baths; but being made prisoner by mountain robbers, was confined several weeks and fed on abstemious diet of toast and water—recovered his powers of digestion, with them his health and spirits, and on being released, awarded large treasures to his janitors—so that luxury and disease have been concomitants since the flood.

STATISTICS OF SUICIDE.

The French papers have lately informed us of the existence of a club of suicides in Germany.—According to the reports made from time to time by the secretary of this singular association, which, strange to say, has not yet found a place in the voluminous list of English clubs, we are given to understand that there are proportionally fewer suicides in London than in Paris. In the former city only two deaths in 1000 occurred every year. At Copenhagen the number of suicides has nearly doubled in the last 20 years. The most authentic and explanatory details of the statistics of suicides are those with respect to Prussia. In six weeks 500 persons put an end to their existence for the following motives:

Suicide, in consequence of offended honor,	14
mental aberration,	61
drunkenness and debauchery,	54
fear of punishment,	32
debt and pecuniary punishment,	18
love,	12
matrimonial disputes,	11
weariness of life,	3
sickness and pain,	12
religious enthusiasm,	1
unknown cause,	282
	500

With respect to the different modes of suicide, the following is an account of the particular expedients adopted by 527 individuals:

Suicide by hanging,	234
fire arms,	165
drowning,	60
stabbing,	20
leaping from a window,	19
cutting the throat,	17
poison,	10
opening an artery,	2
	527

The Prussian suicides, like the English, give the preference to hanging; the French have a great *penchant* for throwing themselves from the top of a house, the parapet of a bridge, or, with greater gout, (as more theatrical,) from the top of a pillar or monument. Suicide in all countries is more frequent amongst males than females. There have been only three instances of self-destruction by fire—that of the philosopher Empedocles, who threw himself into the crater of Mount Ætna; that of a Frenchman, who in imitation of the former precipitated himself, in 1820, into the crater of Vesuvius, and that of an Englishman, who, about 20 years back, jumped into the furnace of a forge.

As far as the influence of Governments is concerned, it appears that suicides are more frequent in republics than under monarchical Governments. They seldom occur in Russia.

PATENT Unalterable Checks, Notes, Drafts, and Bills of Exchange, for sale by HOGAN & CO., No. 73 Wood street. Sept 23—3

WEBSTER'S SCHOOL DICTIONARY. A Dictionary of the English Language: abridged from the American Dictionary, for the use of Primary Schools and the Counting House. By *Noah Webster, LLD.* Lately published and for sale by HOGAN & CO., No 73 Wood str't. N. B—Teachers and others supplied at the publisher's prices. Sept 23—4t

CHEAP STORE
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CAPS in every variety, for men and boys;—Books of all descriptions; and French Prints.
S. J. SYLVESTER,
16 Exchange Buildings, St Clair str't, Pittsburgh.
☞ Country Merchants and Storekeepers, take notice of the foregoing. Sept 23

Notice is Hereby Given!

THAT TO-MORROW The Union Canal Lottery will be drawn. Tickets 5 Dollars.
CAPITALS, $20,000, $10,000, &c.
The Prizes, it is thought, are for sale at No. 16 Exchange Buildings. Those persons who draw prizes in the Mammoth Lottery will know their fate on Monday morning at 6 o'clock: they can reinvest small proportions, and obtain the above capitals.
S. J. SYLVESTER.

200 SOVEREIGNS WANTED:—the very highest price will be given.
September 23

To Millers and Flour Manufacturers!!

FOR SALE,

THE New Allegheny-town STEAM GRIST MILL, built last year, running two pair of four feet French Burrs, a Country and Merchant Bolting Machine of a superior quality. She is situated at the intersection of Robinson and Craig streets, and from her vicinity to the canal is well adapted to carry on a considerable business. Being situated in a lot 110 feet by 80, there is room enough for the erection of all necessary buildings. To those engaged in the above business such a situation seldom occurs; and, from her known good character, she must always command a large share of public patronage. Possession will be given on the first of April, 1832. For further particulars inquire at the premises, where all necessary information will be given.
N. B.—Plenty of MACHINE CUT LATHS, of a superior quality, for sale. Sept 23—tf

PITTSBURGH
COMB MANUFACTORY!

PETER V. S. VOORHIS respectfully informs the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity that he carries on business in the house lately occupied by John I. Kay & Co., being No. 95 Market street, where he manufactures, and will constantly keep on hand for sale, wholesale and retail, at the most reasonable prices, all articles in his line of business, consisting of *Mock Shell, Tortoise Shell, Brazilian Shell, Ivory, and Horn*

COMBS,

of a variety of patterns and sizes, of his own manufacture. He also keeps on hand a handsome assortment of JEWELRY, consisting of Breast Pins, Chains, Seals, Keys, Rings, Neck-Laces, Ever-Pointed Pencils, and a very great variety of FANCY ARTICLES, which he will sell on the lowest and most accommodating terms.
☞ Tortoise Shell Combs repaired in the neatest manner. The highest price given for Horns.
August 23, 1831—wtf

LANDS FOR SALE.

SEVERAL tracts and parts of tracts of Land, improved and unimproved, in Allegheny and Beaver counties. For further information, apply to the subscriber, living on the Sewickly Bottom, Beaver road. DAVID SHIELDS.
May 13, 1831—6mF

WILSON M'CANDLESS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OFFICE, Corner of Market street and the Diamond. Entrance No. 2 in the Diamond
July 5—w3mo

NEW WHOLESALE
GROCERY, TEA, WINE, AND LIQUOR
STORE,
No 148 Wood street, (back of the round church,)
PITTSBURGH.

G. C. ANDERSON & CO. respectfully inform the inhabitants of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that they have commenced business in that large and commodious premises formerly occupied by Mr. James M'Cully, where they have laid in an extensive and well selected stock in the above line, and trust, by strict attention to business, to obtain a share of public patronage.

TEAS.
Y. Hyson, in chests, ½ chests, and ten catty boxes,
Hyson, do do
Imperial, do do
Gunpowder and Pouchong.
COFFEE.
Java, Rio, Laguira, and St. Domingo.
WINE.
Champagne, Claret,
Madeira and Port, Sherry,
Lisbon, Dry Malaga,
Malaga Sherry, Sweet do.
BITTERS, and assorted CORDIALS.
SPIRITS.
Cogniac Brandy, Holland Gin, and Jamaica Rum.
SUGAR.
Brown, Loaf, and Lump, in the greatest variety.
FRUITS.
Muscatel Raisins Currants
Bunch do Figs, Prunes
Bloom do Lemons
SUNDRIES.
Chocolate Mustard
Spices of all kinds Rock Candy
And every article in the Grocery and Spirit line.

As the whole of the above articles were carefully selected, and purchased *for cash* by their Mr. Thomson, in Philadelphia and Baltimore, and as they have appointed agents in both places for their future purchases, they are and always will be enable to sell at the very lowest market prices, for cash or acceptances.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in barter. Country Merchants and others visiting Pittsburgh for the purpose of purchasing Groceries, will find it to their advantage to call and examine their present stock.

On Consignment, and For Sale,
SEVEN TONS BAR AND PIG LEAD.

Having been appointed agents for a Confectionary House in Philadelphia, they will keep a large assortment, and as they have made arrangements to be supplied weekly with this article, those favoring them with their orders may depend on having them executed equal if not superior to any manufactured here, at the same time saving at least 30 per cent. ☞ Observe No. 148 Wood street.
September 6—w3mo.

To the Free Voters of Allegheny County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—At the request of some of my friends, I have consented to place my name before you as a candidate for the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

As it is the first time I have solicited the suffrages of my friends, I deem it proper to state that I am a democratic republican: the leading principles which constitute the basis of my political creed, will be found in the constitution of our country: "that all rightful power is in the people, and can only emanate from their will."

The encouragement and protection of internal improvement and domestic industry, will, if I be elected, receive my ardent and zealous support.

With this brief exposition of my views, I remain, respectfully, your fellow citizen,

GEORGE WATSON.

Pittsburgh, August 19—te

In the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, of April Term, 1830, No. 134.

Samuel M'Kown,
vs.
Margaret Myers, alias,
Margaret Algeo.

PARTITION: And now, to wit, Aug. 25, 1831, the Sheriff's return being read and notice with affidavit of service of the same being filed, requiring said Margaret Myers to be and appear in court, to elect to accept or refuse the property at the valuation, being filed, and the said Margaret appearing in court, by W. W. Fetterman, Esq. her attorney, and said Samuel appearing in Court by Robert Burke, Esq. his attorney, and both refusing to take the property at the valuation; at the instance of the said Samuel, the Court order and direct that the said premises be sold at public auction, by the Sheriff, after due and fair notice of the time and place of sale, by advertisement published and set up in public places, and in such public newspapers as shall be most likely to give fair and full notice of such sale to all parties concerned, and others; which public notice shall be given at least twenty days before the time for sale; and the Sheriff shall make return of his proceedings in the premises on the first day of the next term.

The following is a description of the property embraced in the above order, to wit:—"A tract or piece of land, situate on the waters of Chartier's creek, in Fayette township, containing fourteen acres, be the same more or less, adjoining lands of Christopher Cowan, with the appurtenances."—A true extract from the Record.

WM. M'CANDLESS, *Pro.*

In pursuance of the above order, I will proceed to sell, by public outcry, on the premises, *on Thursday, the 6th day of October next*, the property mentioned in said order. Through the said property the Washington Turnpike runs, and there are erected on it a frame dwelling house, and a building formerly used as a mill.

WM. CAVIN, Sheriff.

Sept. 9.—w4t

FOR SALE,
A Valuable Farm, on the Bank of the Ohio River.

WILL be sold, at public sale, *without reserve*, on Tuesday, the first day of November next, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, that Valuable Farm, No. 126 Braden's District, on the Beaver Road, 12 miles from Pittsburgh, containing 232 acres, of which about 100 are cleared and under good cultivation: the land not cleared is well timbered.—There are on the place several good springs of never failing water, and a good steam boat landing. The improvements are a good square log house and barn, and two good orchards.

An indisputable title will be given, and terms, which will be easy, made known at the sale.
ADDY BEER,
ROBERT BEER, } *Adm'rs.*
August 16, 1831.—wts.

FLAX-SEED.

THE highest price will be paid, at all times, for FLAX-SEED, delivered at our Oil-Mill, in Bayardstown, or at our warehouse, No. 84 Front street, Pittsburgh.
M'KEE, CLARKE & CO.
August 26, 1831—w2mo

Machine Card Factory.

GEORGE FABER & SONS respectfully inform the public, that they have now in operation, at their factory, No. 116 Wood street, a number of Sticking Machines, which will enable them to supply with promptitude, to any extent, orders for CARDS, from No. 28 to 33, and to any length, from 12 to 30 inches. Also, FILLETING from one to two inches. ☞ Cotton and Woollen manufacturers, and carding machine builders, will be accommodated, on reasonable terms, with a very superior quality, equal to any manufactured in the United States. Orders thankfully received.
☞ The following papers will insert the above advertisement, weekly, four months, and charge this office:—Steubenville Herald, Chilicothe Gazette, Wheeling Gazette, Cincinnati Gazette, Columbus Journal, and the paper at Warren.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 1—wtf

New Wholesale Grocery,

AND

COMMISSION WAREHOUSE,

NO. 7 MARKET STREET.

THE subscribers beg leave to say to their friends and the public, that they have formed a copartnership, under the firm of HANNA & POINDEXTER, and have taken a commodious warehouse, near the steam boat landing, where they design transacting the above business, on the best possible terms. Liberal advances will be made on consignments of the staples and products of the country, &c. &c.

THOS. HANNA,
R. W. POINDEXTER.

August 26, 1831---7t

FOR RENT,

THE EAGLE STEAM MILL, for manufacturing Flour.

ALSO,

THE FOUNDRY now occupied by Messrs. Kingsland, Lightner & Co., situate on the Monongahela river and Suke's run. Possession to be had on the 1st of April next.

Apply at the Office of the Bank of the United States. January 11.—tf

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Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,

FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,

Have for sale, an assortment of

Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,

ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.

ALSO,

Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS,* Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms. Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

WHOLESALE
CHINA, GLASS
AND
EARTHENWARE HOUSES.

THE subscribers offer a large and well selected stock, of all kinds and the latest patterns of goods in their line, imported direct from the English and French Potteries, by the way of New Orleans. They with confidence, therefore, invite all western merchants from the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, who have been in the habit of getting their ware from the eastern cities, (over the mountains) to call and examine for themselves.

Their terms are, to pack to order at Philadelphia prices, with an addition of 1½ cents per pound carriage, cash.—Credit arrangements can be made from three to twelve months. From their experience in the trade, they feel competent and pledge themselves to do every thing in their power to give satisfaction. All ware packed at their establishments will be insured, with proper handling, to open sound, for one per cent.

THOMAS G. GAYLORD,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
H. H. GAYLORD & Co.
Wheeling, Va.

February 12, 1830.--tf

WILLIAMSON'S EXCHANGE

PITTSBURGH.

THIS new and extensive Hotel, believed to be one of the best in the United States, is now open for the accommodation of the public.—The advertiser, well known as the conductor of a public house in the cities of Baltimore and Washington, takes this method of informing those who have heretofore patronized him, and travelers generally, that his entire efforts shall be directed to the comfort, ease, and quietude of all who may favor him with their custom. He appeals to his old friends for a "passing word" to strangers who may have occasion to visit Pittsburgh, pledging himself that nothing shall be wanting, on his part, to make their sojourn as agreeable as possible. Charges will be much the same as in the other respectable Hotels. The best servants from the Atlantic cities will be immediately engaged. The proprietor respectfully invites a call. Dec. 24.—tf.

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.

Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny Town*

BYAM'S CHEMICAL EMBROCATION;
OR, LIQUID OPPODELDOC.

THIS article is considered by the first Physicians in the United States to rank higher than any other composition in existence, for the following complaints, viz: Bruises, Sprains, Gout, Rheumatism, Cramp, Numbness, Weakness or Stiffness of the Neck or Joints, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Stings of Insects, Vegetable Poisons, &c. &c. It is applied both to man and beast.

BYAM'S CELEBRATED GENUINE PHYSICAL DROPS,

Preventive against Fevers, composed of roots and herbs---recommended by the first families in the city of Philadelphia.

This medicine is almost a sovereign remedy against the Fever and Ague: if taken in season, it will discharge bile from the stomach, cure coughs and colds and weakness of the breast: it will purify the blood, create an appetite, and cure the most inveterate headache. For worms in children, it is a most efficacious medicine. It is much recommended in cases of the measles, &c.; and it is acknowledged that many lives have been preserved by the use of this medicine, in cases of the yellow fever. Observe that none are genuine without the stamp on the cork of the only proprietor, E. BYAM, *genuine,* and each label signed with his own hand writing, E. Byam. Price per bottle 25 cents.

☞This certifies that myself, wife, and one of my children, were afflicted with the fever and ague for several weeks, and applied the usual remedies, but to no effect. Having heard of Byam's Physical Drops, I had the curiosity to give it a trial; and by the use of two bottles, we were all cured in one week's time. JACOB PETERSON.

Philadelphia, Feb. 1, 1831.

☞Considering it a duty I owe to mankind, I hereby declare that, having been afflicted with dyspepsia through the heat of the summer months in 1830, and not being able to attend to business for much of the time, I tried many resources and much medicine to no relief; and hearing of Byam's Drops, I immediately tried a bottle, which relieved me so much that I purchased a second; and by the use of two bottles I was able to attend to my business, and have remained in good health ever since. SAMUEL M. BROOKS.

Philadelphia, Feb. 1, 1831.

☞For Sale, Wholesale and Retail, by THOMPSON & MILLER, Agents for the Proprietor, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

May 13, 1831---w1y

MICHIGAN, URBANA, AND SCIOTO BANK NOTES, are received at three per cent discount. *Wanted,* Georgia, North and South Carolina Money. Also, Sovereigns, Guineas, Doubloons &c. GEORGE A. COOK, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.

September 20

Edgeworth Ladies' Boarding School,

BRADDOCKSFIELD, NEAR PITTSBURGH,

Will recommence its engagements on the first Monday of October next.

THE increased and increasing approbation given to this institution cannot fail to produce a corresponding zeal and energy, and a desire to secure a settled good opinion. At this time very many additions have been made, for the convenience, comfort, and well doing of the pupils.—In so large a field as is open for education, understood in its true and extensive sense, there must be room for continual culture. Unabated will be the effort to do the utmost possible to meet so responsible a charge as the care of youth, and to this effort will be added the aid experience brings.—With little observation, in every succeeding month, somewhat is seen to revise and improve.

Edgeworth Seminary has been now of several years standing, and, disclaiming all egotism, it is only the fact to say that experience enables it to offer rather an increase than a diminution of means to give satisfaction.

The health enjoyed by the inmates, and beauty of situation of Braddocksfield Mansion, are well known to visiters, but for information of strangers, it is necessary to state, that in both particulars terms too flattering cannot easily be used.

To instruct, coercive means are not employed—reference is made to the heart as well as the head. Pains are taken to inculcate, that to be great, it is an indispensable to be virtuous; and as the worth of knowledge is only to be estimated by its tendency to right action, the study of every branch, and the proportion of time given to it, will be made subservient and tributary to useful moral and religious improvement.

Sabbath day engagements must not be interrupted unnecessarily. Pupils living at a distance, or from any cause, disposed to make Braddocksfield, during the vacation, their home, are invited to do so, and no additional charge is made.

TERMS.

Admission, Tuition in English branches, viz:—Reading, Writing, Grammar, Composition, Arithmetic, Geography, and Astronomy, with use of Globes, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and History; also Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, - - *per annum,* $130

Tuition in Music,	40
Drawing, Pencil, Crayon, and Water Colors,	24
Oil Painting,	40
French,	20

Pupils engaging in all the studies, the total charge does exceed two hundred dollars a year.—Payment three months in advance.

M. OLVER.

September 13, 1831.

CALDWELL & ERNEST,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

THOS. L. CALDWELL,
Sept 13--2mo FREDERIC B. ERNEST.

COCHRAN & IRWIN have Removed to Nos. 108 and 110 Second street, near Wood street, adjoining Wetmore & Haven's Queensware store, and J. Park's grocery, where they will be constantly supplied with

Writing, Wrapping and Printing Paper;
Broadcloths, Cassinets, and Jeans;
Plaids, Checks, Tickings;
Brown Sheetings and Cotton Yarn;
Also, Cotton and Union Drillings;
Diaper and Table Linen;
Machine Cards, in sets or in pieces, to order;
(Factories supplied on the shortest notice.)
Wood Screws and Tacks, at eastern prices;
Blanchard's cast steel Corn and Grass Scythes;
Thompson's and Nelson's Sickles;
Lamont's Patent Vices;
Plated Ware for Saddlers;
Window Glass and Hollow Glass, all sizes;
White and Red Lead; Nails; Iron;
And a general assort't of *American Manufactures;*
10 hhds. Leaf Tobacco,
40 bales Cotton, prime quality,
20 hhds. Sugar,
50 bbls. Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 2, for sale as above. April 15---tf

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THE subscribers have entered into partnership for the purpose of carrying on the Foundry and Steam Engine Business, under the firm of

M'CLURG & PRATT.

They beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that their Foundry is now in complete operation, immediately above the aqueduct, on the Allegheny river, where they are prepared to execute orders for Castings of every description, in the best manner and with the greatest possible punctuality. Their steam mill, for boring, turning, or grinding heavy castings, is also in operation, and shops for making STEAM ENGINES of any required power, and SUGAR MILLS and machinery of every description.

They feel assured that from their knowledge of the business, in all its branches, their attention and punctuality, they will continue to receive a share of public patronage.

ALEX. M'CLURG,
FRANCIS PRATT.

December 7, 1830---1y

DOCTOR ROBERT'S

☞ *WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.* ☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn, It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE,

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics,* and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26---tf.

LIBRARY OF SELECT NOVELS, Nos. 7 & 8.—Anastasius, or Memoirs of a Greek. By Thomas Hope. In two volumes. Just published and for sale by HOGAN & CO., No. 73 Wood street. Sept 20--2t

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TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises, on the 18th of October next, commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M., a large number of TOWN LOTS AT "BEAVER POINT," situated as follows: One range of Lots fronting on the bayou that cuts across from the Big Beaver to the Ohio river; and also a range of Lots fronting on an alley that runs parallel with Beaver creek, back of Bridgewater. All the Island will also be laid out in small lots and sold, which lies immediately at the junction of the Ohio river and Big Beaver creek. The situation of all these lots is beautiful for building, perhaps not surpassed in the western country; presenting a very commanding prospect, and lying so near the Ohio river and the basin about to be made at the mouth of Big Beaver, will make them eligible sites for any kind of public business. It is unnecessary for me to enlarge in their commendation; but I most earnestly request my fellow citizens, both in this vicinity and at a distance, to attend and judge for themselves. The terms will be easy, and made known the morning of the sale. STEPHEN STONE.

P. S.—Any person now wishing to purchase, can be accommodated at private sale. S. S.

Beaver Point, August 30---1mo

HOLDERS OF NOTES on the Westmoreland Bank of Greensburgh, will find it to their advantage to call at this office. The highest price will be paid for this paper, if presented immediately. GEORGE A COOK, Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't.

August 30, 1831

TO CARPENTERS.—A fresh supply of "Union Factory" BENCH & MOULDING PLANES; together with Jones' Patent Self Regulating Sash Planes; Patent Ploughs, and Spear's 30 inch London Spring Steel Ripping Saws; and a large supply of Cam's Edge Tools: just received by LOGAN & KENNEDY,

Aug 30 66 Wood street, Pittsburgh

ARTIFICIAL FIREWORKS,

At the Pennsylvania Museum, S. W. Corner of Market and Fourth streets.

THE public are respectfully informed that a splendid exhibition of ARTIFICIAL FIRE WOKKS, *on principles entirely new,* have been prepared at great labor and expense, and will be exhibited *every evening, at half past eight o'clock,* in the Lecture Room of Lambdin's Pennsylvania Museum, S. W. corner of Market and Fourth st's. This exhibition being produced entirely by illumination, is devoid of the smell, smoke, or other unpleasant and dangerous effects of those of the usual kind. It is believed that the citizens of this city have never had an opportunity of witnessing so splendid an exhibition. Admittance 25 cents.

September 2--tf

Domestic Woollen Goods.

CLOTHS, CASSINETTS, AND FLANNELS, of various colors and qualities: Just received from the manufactures, and for sale by the piece or package, on accommodationg terms, by COCHRAN & IRWIN.

ALSO, COTTON GOODS, viz:—Tickings, Plaids, Checks, and an assortment of Cotton Yarn. September 9.

PUBLIC SALE OF LOTS.—Will be sold at public auction, on Saturday, the 24th day of September next, a number of valuable building lots, being part of an out lot No. 9, near Pittsburgh, belonging to the estate of the late Doctor George Stevenson, deceased. Saleto commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. on the premises, when attendance will be given, and terms made known.

JAMES ROGERS,
WM. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
JOHN SNYDER,

Pittsburgh, Sept. 9—5t *Executors.*

FOR NEW ORLEANS.

THE well known splendid Steamer PERUVIAN, Srodes, Master, (drawing only 3 feet water) will leave Louisville for New Orleans on Sunday, the 9th October. For passage apply on board or to W. H. POPE & CO.

☞ The U. S. Gazette, Philadelphia, National Intelligencer, Washington, and Baltimore Patriot, will please insert the above advertisement till 1st October, and charge this office.

September 9—1mo

CIRCULAR.—The subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have associated together for the purpose of transacting a general FORWARDING AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, under the firm of

LITTLE & HAYS,

and have taken that commodious brick warehouse, Nos. 3 & 5 Market st't, where they are prepared to receive any consignments directed to their care. As they neither have nor intend having any interest or agency in any boats, correspondents may depend on having their goods forwarded without delay, unlesss otherwise directed.

They will be constantly supplied with a general assortment of *Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles,* which will be furnished at manufacturers' prices.

Orders and Consignments thankfully received and punctually attended to.

WILLIAM LITTLE,
ROBERT S. HAYS.

Pittsburgh, June 10, 1831----tf

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50 BOXES EASTERN CUT TACKS, received on consignment, and for sale at manufacturers' prices, by

COCHRAN & IRWIN,
June 17 Nos. 108 and 110 Second street.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829--tf. *Executors.*

LAW NOTICE.

GEORGE SELDEN has removed his office to No. 18 in the Diamond, next door to Alderman Lowrie; where, having no other pursuit to which his attention is directed, he devotes himself exclusively to the profession of the law. Jan 7

FINDLAY & MADEIRA

HAVE REMOVED their Wholesale and Retail Drug Store, to the corner of Front and Market streets. Jan 21---tf

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TO BE LET

THAT well finished THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, at the corner of Grant and Second streets, now occupied by Mr. James Gray. Apply to D. S. SCULLY, Esq. or HARMAR DENNY.

ALSO, The Three Story Brick House adjoining, now occupied by J. & D. Moore. Immediate possession to be given. Apply, in the absence of Wm. Croghan, Esq., to D. S. SCULLY, at his office, in the Diamond. April 8—tf

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PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823--tf

PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the single county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without seeing the machine at work, a description of it is deemed unnecessary. Should any person, however, wish to purchase, and find it inconvenient to visit the places where it is in operation, a machine will be furnished, warranted to plane, tongue and groove, and bring to an exact width and thickness, a white pine board of 12 feet long, and of any width from 1 to 14 inches, in one minute and ten seconds, or an oak board of the same dimensions in 2 minutes and 10 seconds. Machines may be seen at work in the cities of New Orleans, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and others at the south and east, at Wheeling, Virginia, and at the saw mill of Messrs. Irwin & Herron, in this city.

Persons desiring to purchase will have the certificates of scientific and practical men who have seen it at work, in the different places in which it has been put up, forwarded to them. They give their opinion as to the great value of the invention, state the time they have seen boards dressed by this machine, and describe the quality of the work as compared with that performed by hand labor.

LEONARD CHESTER,
Acting for the Proprietor.

Pittsburgh Hotel, April 19, 1831.

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in law, *John E. Park,* into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.

January 21.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,

PITTSBURGH.

PUBLIC SALES of Groceries, and Furniture every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and of Dry Goods and Hardware, Fancy Cutlery, Jewelry, &c. every evening, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Liberal advances made on consignments.

April 5—tf.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of *Towne & Gazzam,* is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to make payment to A. H. Gazzam, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm, and those having claims will present the same to him for adjustment and payment.

JOHN TOWNE.

Mobile, May 15, 1831. [June 3.—tf.]

TARIFF FOUNDRY,

AND

STEAM ENGINE MANUFACTORY,

Fronting on First and Water streets, immediately below the Monongahela Bridge.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have added to their Steam Engine Manufactory AN AIR FOUNDRY, and are now ready to execute all kinds of Castings, with promptness and in in the best manner. Grateful for past favors in the Steam Engine business, they respectfully solicit a continuance of them, and pledge the public that no efforts shall be wanting to give satisfaction.

J. F. & E. GREER.

June 28—1y

NEW JUVENILE READER.

THE Infant School Reader; consisting of words of one sound, with 150 Spelling Lessons of words of one syllable; the meanings of which are also well explained by words of one syllable. By W. Ballantine—embellished with numerous wood cuts.—"It needs all we know to make things plain."

N. B.—Teachers and parents are particularly requested to examine the above little work, as it is one so well adapted to the instruction of youth. Just published and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co., Book-sellers, 51 Market street. June 14.—tf

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SYLVESTER'S

Lottery & Exchange Office

NEXT DOOR TO THE EXCHANGE, PITTSBURGH.

S. J. SYLVESTER, of New York, has opened an Office as above, for the sale of Lottery Tickets, and transacting all business connected with the Exchange of Notes, Purchasing of Gold, &c. Adventurers in lotteries are requested to make a trial at the new office. They may rely on being served faithfully, punctually, and attentively. The name of Sylvester is well known in connexion with the selling of prizes. There are hundreds of persons in the United States who have been made independent by their purchases from the Sylvesters in Philadelphia and New York Prizes sold at this office will be cashed on favorable terms, or the money may be had at any of the Managers' offices in the Union.

S. J. S. will continue his office in New York; his brother N. Sylvester will attend at Pittsburgh. Orders by mail are solicited, and shall meet with the utmost punctuality. For the information of those remitting, Sylvester begs to state he has special permission to refer to Messrs. Yates & M'Intyre.

☞ A semi-monthly paper will be issued from this office containing the drawn numbers of past, and schemes of the ensuing lotteries, a bank note list, counterfeit detecter, and general information. This paper will be sent *gratis* to all who deal with the proprietors.

Exchange buildings, St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

☞ The schemes now before the public are unusually splendid. Sylvester will keep tickets in all authorised lotteries, and in great variety. When one or more tickets are ordered, postage *need not be paid.* August 2,—tf.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by H. MAC SHANE,

March 22, 1831.---tf Front street.

BOARDING HOUSE!

EIGHT OR TEN genteel Young Men can be accommodated with BOARDING and LODGING, by applying at No. 110 Market str't.

Aug 30—3m GILBERT M'KOWN.

REFINED SUGAR.

THE subscribers, having been appointed agents for the sale of the above article, can supply merchants and others on the most favorable terms. COCHRAN & IRWIN,

Sept. 9 No. 108 Second street

NO CURE, NO PAY!

MR. E. H. HALL respectfully informs the public, that he intends opening a School at No. 212 Liberty street, to cure *STAMMERING and other IMPEDIMENTS OF SPEECH.*—Having much experience in the business, he feels confident that he shall be able to please all who place themselves under his instructions: and he assures these who do not receive perfect and complete satisfaction, that they will be charged nothing, and paid all reasonable expenses. Those applying to the above, can receive satisfactory references. June 17—6mo.

This is to certify, that I, the subscriber, of Washington county, Pa. have been afflicted with stammering from my youth, and, after taking instructions from E. H. Hall eight days, I have obtained relief, and feel confident that if proper attention is paid to the rule, it will effect a permanent cure. HUGH M'CANDLESS.

May 10th, 1831.

This is to certify, that I, the subscriber, of Washington county, Pa. have been afflicted with stammering from my youth, and have been under instructions to no avail, before I applied to E. H. Hall, and afterbeing with him 6 days, I have found relief, and think that if proper attention is paid to the rule, it will effect a permanent cure.

JAMES BRIMNER.

May 10th, 1831.

Since I gave the above certificate, I have adhered to the rule strictly, and I do believe that I am perfectly and permanently cured, for I feel no inclination to stammer, nor have I for some time, and I do think if any person will attend to it as they should do, they will get clear of it in a very short time, for I did stammer very much, and now it is all off. JAMES BRIMNER.

June 11, 1831.

Receiving & Forwarding House,

NEW ORLEANS.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.

October 26, 1830---tf.

TO THE PEOPLE OF ALLEGHENY CO.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I offer myself as a candidate for *SHERIFF,* at the ensuing general election; and I shall esteem it an honor, for which I will ever be grateful, if the result shall prove that I have been considered worthy of your favor and support. WM. GRAHAM, JR.

Pittsburgh, May 24--te

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission

WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

FANCY LAMPS,

PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu, Astral* and *Mantel Lamps,* from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set: together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PREST, and CUT GLASS WARE,* OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

PITTSBURGH & PHILADELPHIA

CLOTHING STORE.

GEORGE C. MORGAN

HAS REMOVED to No. 102, Wood street, and has furnished his Fashionable Clothing Store with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion, to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety, and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.

☞Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

☞Work made to order, on the shortest notice.

Sept. 25 -tf.

THE subscriber wishes to rent the large Three Story Brick Dwelling House and Shop, where he now resides, situated in Liberty, between Market and Wood streets.

March 18.---tf. FELIX BRUNOT.

J. C. BUCKLES,
Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forwardevery description of GOODS.

December 21, 1827—tf.

New Hardware Store,

NO. 66 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.

LOGAN & KENNEDY

RESPECTFULLY announce that they have received an additional supply of HARDWARE, for Fall sales, which they offer on the most accommodating terms, to merchants, mechanics, and others, wholesale and retail. Aug 30

NOTICE,

To Country Merchants and others, inclining to purchase Cheap Hardware.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having purchased out the Stock of HARDWARE lately kept by R. H. Gray, corner of Fourth and Market streets, Pittsburgh, offers the same for sale at cost and carriage. He will continue to *buy and sell* articles of domestic manufacture in the Hardware line, at the old stand, No. 59.

JAMES GRAY,
March 11—tf Fourth street.

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.—James Reynolds, from Geneva, in the state of New York, has opened a BOARDING HOUSE, in the commodious and pleasant brick building, at the corner of Ferry and Fourth streets, where a few genteel Boarders will be accommodated.

July 1—tf

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers, Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh

March 14.—tf.

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning,* from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—ALL that piece of ground, situated on Market street, between Front and Second streets, formerly owned by Abner Barker, containing in Front on Market street thirty feet, and extending back: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling house, with other back buildings.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Market and Wood streets, formerly occupied as the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, containing in Front on Third street twenty feet, and extending back towards Fourth street eighty-five feet; on which is erected a two story brick building.

Also, Adjoining the above, one other lot, containing twenty feet in front, and extending back eighty-five feet; on which is erected one frame building. Between the two last mentioned buildings an alley will be left for the common use of both.

Also, All that piece of ground situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Second streets, containing in front on Wood street about forty-eight feet, and extending back part sixty and part ninety feet; on which are erected two three story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Charles L. Volz and Willard Leonard.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on the north side of the Diamond, containing in front on the Diamond about thirty-seven feet, and extending back to Jail alley; on which are erected two two story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Ephraim Pentland, Esq. and Mrs. Gormly.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER

January 22, 1830.—tf

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son,* a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 13 to 28 pounds.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

January 1, 1830.—tf

FOR RENT, A three story brick warehouse and back buildings, lately occupied by B. Gleadall, next to Schweppe & Horner's, Third street, near Market str't. Apply to GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.

January 18—tf.

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS,—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns: and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

September 18 1829.—tf.

The American Fire InsuranceCo.

OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise, Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101 Chesnut street. Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Ag't,

Sept. 25---tf *No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.

ALSO, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction: price from $50 to $125. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice.

Nov. 17—tf. F. A. BEMIS & Co.

We the subscribers have purchased and made use of Shears made by F. A. Bemis & Co., Pittsburgh, and consider them superior to any in use in this section of the country.

JOHN M'DOWELL.
DANIEL HICKMAN.

Bridgeville, September 15, 1830.

The undersigned have purchased and made use of broad and narrow Shearing Machines, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and can recommend them to the public, as superior to any we have before used or seen in operation. R & J. HALL,

Sept. 23. *Manufacturers, near Pittsburgh.*

We the undersigned have in operation a Shearing Machine, and also a set of Blades, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and feel confident in recommending them to the public, as articles superior in their kind to any we have used or seen in this country. A. & J. MURPHY.

Fleecedale Woollen Manufactory, Sept. 29, 1830.

Pittsburgh Starch Manufactory.

STARCH manufactured at the above establishment, may be had at the store of George Kirkpatrick, No. 8 Diamond Alley, or at either of the following stores—James Park & Co.; Tassey & Church; I. R. Smith & Co.; J. D. Davis, or Gabriel Adams.

June 18—tf.

ALEX. FERGUSON,
GEO. KIRKPATRICK.